

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

A Boston exchange says Seelye was a "duddy fugitive." If that is so he must be a very bad man, indeed.

A New York woman has pawned the ashes of her drowned husband for \$125. Some New York husbands, it seems, are worth more dead than alive.

The \$354,000 stolen by Bookkeeper Seelye has evaporated, leaving nothing behind it. For a palmy Seelye has nothing left but a penitentiary sentence.

Chilopee, Mass., has just gone into the business of furnishing her citizens with electric lights. This makes the fourth Massachusetts town to get a divorce from its franchise sharks.

If Li Hui Chang really has \$500,000,000 it seems strange that he would remain in China as a punching-bag for Japan when he could enjoy himself in this country for several months on that amount.

A Texas lawyer who got drunk ran amuck in Chicago and shot a bartender and bystander, both strangers to him, remarking grandly: "That's what we do in Texas to fellows who trace our wives." He should remember that Chicago sometimes hangs murderous fools who shoot down innocent citizens in cold blood.

The opinion of professional pugilists that it was not the blow which killed down at New Orleans, but the force with which his head struck the floor, is ingenious, but lacks originality. It was said of a hot-carrier who tumbled from the top of a six-story building with fatal results, that it was not the fall which caused death, "but stopping so suddenly."

Patents have been issued at Washington to a Western man for an electrical device making collision of trains impossible. The invention is timely for the Chicago tunnel-using corporations. But there is not the slightest likelihood that they will adopt it so long as they can buy up Council members enough to save money on safety devices.

North Carolina is the latest State to agitate for good roads. The people there have just awakened—been awakened, rather—to the fact that for eight months in the year when their roads are at the best a 2,000-pound load is about an average for two horses, which in the bad season is reduced to 1,000, while on a good macadam road the average load for two horses is 4,000 pounds. A few object lessons of this character will teach the people that poor roads are the poorest kind of economy.

Our exchanges tell of the organization of a peculiar society in Detroit called the "Anti-Kissing League." Its sole purpose is to discourage those emotional persons who find relief from high pressure feelings only in osculation. The platform of the league is "Kissing must go!" and its members have adopted as a distinctive badge a bright red ribbon worn in the button-hole or at the throat. This flaming red challenge is not intended to invite to contest, but to warn all would-be trespassers to "keep off the grass," figuratively speaking. In view of the fact that thus far the membership includes only unmarried women over 40 years old, perhaps it is just as well to label them plainly in order to prevent waste of time and emotional energy.

The first conviction on the Lexow committee's evidence took place when a jury found ex-Police Captain Stephenson guilty of bribery in accepting four baskets of peaches from a dealer. The offense seems trivial, but there are a good many far graver charges against Stephenson. He was tried on his one because the evidence was most conclusive here. What a change has come over the spirit of New York! A year ago the conviction of a police captain seemed as far beyond the range of possibility as the defeat of Tammany. Yet both have been accomplished, and in both cases the result was brought about by the force of public opinion aroused by Dr. Parkhurst. Life is no longer all beer and skittles or peaches and cream for the thieves and blackmailers of New York.

By the wise and abundant provision of the United States Government there are now on the shores of Lake Superior some of the wealthiest Indians—meaning those who still cling to their tribal relations—that can be found anywhere. There are Indians, full-blooded Chippewas of the Northern Wisconsin tribes, who, by leaving their tribes and reservations and learning practical methods of business, have come into some local prominence as being well-to-do and safe business ventures. But the number is very few. The most surprising fact is that scores of Indians, who still cling to the traditions of their forefathers, and who do not seem to have any inclination to sever tribal relations, are rich and do not know it. The government has taken a very wise precaution in their behalf by clothing the Indian agent with authority to act as guardian to their wealth. It is a very common thing to see credited on the books of the Indian agent department, in the government building at Ashland, amounts as high as \$4,000 or more to some individual Indian. These are by no means outlandish gifts from the government, although direct appropriations of large amounts have been scattered among the Indians by the government agents. The long list of amounts which now appear on the credit side of the ledger for some long Indian names, appear there as the result of commercial exchange, to which the Indians themselves and the purchasers of their timber are parties, while the government, as a third party, sees that everything is transacted properly, and that nothing to the Indians' detriment is done. Timber on most of the fifteen reservations under the supervision of the La Pointe agency is valuable. This timber is now being cut under the supervision of the Indian agent, and the coffers of the Chippewas are being filled.

The Crumps got \$414,000 premiums on the new cruiser Minneapolis because of making it more speedy than the contract demanded. Why should not the contractors of the government fix the speed of the vessel to be built and hold the builders to that speed without bonus or premium. Government engineers design the new men-of-war and their designs fix practically the speed possibilities. It is folly to make a contract for an eighteen-knot vessel with a big premium to the builder if she goes twenty knots. Why not make the contract call for twenty knots? The existing system by which the Crumps got \$414,000 in premiums on one vessel is as unbusinesslike as it would be for a builder to say to a contractor: "Here is a plan for a 100-room building. You can bid on it with the understanding that if you can squeeze in 101 rooms you shall have a bonus of 10 per cent. on the amount of your bid."

The complacency of England and Canada toward this country in the matter of canal policies would be lovely if it were not for future possibilities. England is as willing that the United States should construct the Nicaragua canal as it was that France and Egypt should construct the Suez canal, which it now owns. Canada offers permission to the United States to take control of the entire system of Canadian canals and keep them in repair. In both cases, that of Nicaragua and that of Canada, the canals, after the United States should take control, would be just as free to British and Canadian commerce respectively as they would be if England and Canada should be at the cost of construction and repair. They are perfectly willing that the United States should pay all the expense of the canals for the joint use and benefit of all parties concerned. It is a remarkably edifying display of international good nature.

TIPS FROM THE EARS.

A Young Lady of Observation Says There Is Much Character in Them.

"I don't know whether there is any such science as aurology," said a young lady of observation, "but I find it a very safe and useful thing to take note of my friends' ears. I haven't yet got so far in my studies as to formulate a fixed set of rules for the reading of character by the size, shape and convolutions of these funny little head-handles of ours; in fact, my studies have been directed to one point—the top or apex of the ear. There's a whole world of tell-tale indications there, and it would be a good thing if young girls were to form the habit of casting a glance at that part of the anatomy of their callers and admirers, and make a mental note for their own guidance by what they see there."

"If the top of the ear lies close to the head and the ridge is straight or only gently rounded the young man that owns that kind of ear may be counted on as being eminently proper and as harmless as a lamb. But if the top starts away from the head at a well defined angle and runs up to a point before turning down to become the back ridge of the ear—well, that young man had better be kept at a good safe distance. That's the faun ear, the satyr ear, and when those wise old Greeks and Romans gave to the capering companions of the nymphs or the woods goat legs and goat ears they haven't changed one whit, either, and that point of the ear is just as full of character and warning to-day as it was when Bacchus was doing business at the old sign of 'The Kollinking Rams.'"

A Floral Curio.

One of the greatest curiosities is the snow flower that blooms in the northern portion of Siberia, where the earth is continually covered with a coating of snow and frost. This wonderful plant shoots forth from the frozen soil on the first day of the year, and reaches the height of about three feet; it blooms on the third day, remains open twenty-four hours and then returns to its original elements. It shines for a single day, then the stem, leaves and flower are converted into snow. The leaves are three in number. The flower is star-shaped, its petals about as long as the leaves and about half an inch wide. On the third day the extraneous of the leaves show little glistening specks, like diamonds, about the size of the head of a pin. These are the seeds of these seeds were gathered and hastily transported to St. Petersburg. They were then placed in a bed of snow, where they were kept until the first of the following year, when the snow flower burst forth and was greatly admired and wondered at by all who saw it.

She Loved Oats.

Miss Raine was an Englishwoman who died at Woodstock last June and whose will deserves a place in the curiosities of literature. She leaves some of her estate to Lord Randolph Churchill "in recognition of his commanding political genius," and her "dear old white puss Titles," and her pussies Tabby Rolla, Tabby Jennette and black and white Ursula to Ann Elizabeth Matthews, who is to have \$12 a year for the maintenance of each cat. Her "long-haired white puss Louise and her black and white puss Dr. Clausmann" are left to her "hand-maiden, Elizabeth Willoughby," and her Black Ebony and White Oscar to Miss Lavinia Sophia Beck. Twelve pounds a year is to be paid for each of these, and the remainder of her cats she gives to Ann Matthews, who is to have \$150 a year for their maintenance, but this is "not to extend to kittens afterwards born."

French Postal Cards.

A unique innovation of the postcard system will soon be adopted in France. Instead of the cards being separate, as they now are, they will be issued in the form of check books with stubs. A memorandum of the contents of the card can be entered on the stub, and the sender can have this stamped at the postoffice before the card is detached, so that a verified record of the correspondence can be kept.

Swedish Weddings.

A curious custom prevails in Sweden. On her wedding day the bride has her pockets filled with bread. On her way to church she distributes the pieces among the poor, believing that each gift will avert some future misfortune from the household.

NEAR TO STARVATION

WIDESPREAD DISTRESS IN WESTERN NEBRASKA.

Failure of Crops in the Semi-Arid District, Not Yet Watered by Irrigation, Has Driven Thousands of People to Actual Want.

In Bore Need of Aid. The stories coming into Omaha of the destitution and suffering in the central and western counties of Nebraska, as the result of last summer's drought, are heart-rending. Appalling tales are told of the condition of the settlers in this semi-arid district, where irrigation has not yet had a chance to transform the sandy soil into a garden spot.

Thousands of people are reported on the verge of starvation, but so far there have been only three deaths reported as the result of actual hunger. There may have been more, but so far they have escaped publicity. It is in the extreme southwestern counties of the State that the condition of the people is most appalling—in Perkins, Dundy, Chase and Hayes counties. Perkins is the county seat, there are 3,000 people who are actually destitute.

The situation there is told graphically by County Clerk Wilcox, who has made public the following statement: "We are facing the most desperate situation in our history. About \$15,000 of the county's money is tied up in the broken banks of Grant, and all three banks are broken. We have issued bonds to the full limit allowed by the law, and our warrants have been refused by some of the merchants. The latter are already at considerable money for goods furnished to laborers on the ditch. We have voted \$90,000 in ditch bonds for an irrigation ditch which tapped the South Platte west of Julesburg and ran the entire length of our county. This was in September, and about a month later almost every voter in the county—between 600 and 650—had voted for it. They took their teams, and in some cases cows and families. In the mean-



"NO WOLF EVER COMES TO MY DOOR. I'D EAT HIM IF HE DID."

while the bonds have not been sold, probably from distrust of Eastern capital in Western investments. The consequence is that the farmers who did this work upon the ditch are a great deal worse off than if they had not gone out there at all. The crops of the last two years have been total failures, and in nine years we have had but three crops. The limit of our bond issue having been reached we are left helpless for funds of any kind. Men and women sometimes drive in here for twenty-five miles for relief which we are unable to give. Farmers who have lived in the county for years and have sunk their capital here trying to raise crops come to me with tears in their eyes and ask for food. There is not a stream of water in Perkins County nor a living spring. Wells run from 60 to 200 feet deep. The soil, if watered, raises good crops, but in nine years we have had but three crops. The limit of our bond issue having been reached we are left helpless for funds of any kind. 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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

The lesson of Absconder Seely is that a dishonest bank clerk should be fired before going off on his own account.

Embezzler Seely made a great mistake in supposing that a dishonest man would not instantly be recognized in Chicago.

When a man steals money in New York and attempts to locate in Chicago he probably hopes to establish the defense of insanity if he is caught.

A Rhode Island court has decided that "a rooster is a wild animal." Any one who ever has tried to make garden in the suburbs will indorse that view.

The Meadowcroft verdict carries with it the hope that the day may come when financial juggling in Chicago will not be regarded as a pleasant and profitable pastime.

The capture of Seely is good cause for congratulation, but it seems wrong to give the \$5,000 reward to a miserable, ungrateful cur whom Seely picked out of the gutter, fed and clothed.

Blitz, the hunderdend who butch-ered Miss Gling in Minneapolis, claims to have been "converted" and spends his spare time in singing and praying and reading the Bible. Every one will regret that his change of heart did not manifest itself before he slaughtered a defenseless girl by blowing out her brains for a few dollars.

Students of criminology and psychology will find interesting material in the case of Defaulter Samuel Seely of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New York. Seely was a bookkeeper on a salary of \$1,500 a year. The affairs of the institution were so loosely managed that he was enabled to steal \$354,000 and make his escape before the shortage was discovered. And yet the man who was sharp enough to rob a great metropolitan bank of \$354,000 and escape the vigilance of the New York detectives and police went directly to Chicago, flouted about there aimlessly for two weeks and betrayed himself to a total stranger whom he chanced to pick up on the street! The best medical authorities in the world are practically agreed that it is absolutely impossible for a human mind to keep a great secret long and not break down in insanity or confession. Seely was unable to keep his secret longer and his first confidant betrayed him.

The death of Burdeau, President of the Chamber of Deputies, is a great loss to France and a grave misfortune for the administration of Casimir-Périer. Burdeau was the best type of democratic statesman produced by France since the establishment of the present republic. Unlike nearly all others who have risen to distinction during the interval between the fall of the empire and the present stage of the state, he lacked advantages of ancestry, rank, wealth or military experience. He sprang from poverty; he was a common soldier; he was self-educated; and his advance in public life was due to no influence whatever but his talents, whose value was discovered while he filled a modest place under the education department. That France can produce such men and has the breadth and prudence to call them into her highest councils is a strong guarantee of the stability of her democratic institutions.

The Chicago street car company's claim agents say that they are censured more than they deserve—that they are at the scene of the disasters ahead of the "accident" attorneys merely because they have the first notice of the collision, and have carriages and cabs to make a hurried trip. They allege that they impose reticence on the victims of an accident, not to keep the news from the papers, but to put them on their guard against the "accident" lawyers, who are on hand with blanks to make contracts with the sufferers for suing the company and sharing the verdict, if any. They admit that their first object is to protect the company from large damage claims, but say they have more trouble with the "claim" lawyers than with the claimants themselves; that the lawyers make cut-throat contracts with the claimants, under which they get more than half and often two-thirds of the amount of the verdict, if the suit results that way. It must be conceded that, between what the public knows of the claim agents and what the claim agents say of the "accident" lawyers, the victim of a street car disaster has a mighty slim chance. The "jury fixer" appears on the scene at a later date.

A very important question of personal rights is to be determined judicially in New York. Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan was a witness, not a very willing one, before the Lexow Committee. There were no charges that he had ever sold police appointments, as there were in the case of Commissioner John McCane, a Republican member of the board. But in his search for intelligence Investigator Goff asked him on the witness stand to produce his bank deposit and check books. Commissioner Sheehan refused to comply with the request and with the order of the committee to the same effect. The New York criminal code makes it criminal for any witness before a Legislative committee to refuse to answer "material and proper questions" or to produce "material and proper books, papers or documents under his control." Commissioner Sheehan was indicted for violating this statute. In the proceedings under this indictment it will be determined whether the bank and check books of a witness are "material and proper" testimony and whether the statute ordering them to be produced is a constitutional or unconstitutional interference with personal rights. Of course the case will be appealed to the highest courts.

A Frenchman has a collection of canceled postage stamps which he values at \$500,000. If he ever had any curiosity to see how quickly wealth can take wings and fly away let him offer that collection for sale at auction.

"It is impossible to run at an altitude of seventeen thousand feet above the sea," says a scientist. Whoever doubts this can prove it by going up seventeen thousand feet in a balloon, and getting out and trying to run a hundred yards across the blue cerulean. He will perceive his own error at once.

A dispatch from Athens to the London Times says that the Boule, the single Greek parliament body, has decided to hold back or destroy the current crop with a view to improving the market. There must be some mistake about this. The fruit referred to is not the currant, but the common black prune, which is being dried out of the American market by the California product. The man who wrote the dispatch referred to must have done it "currente calamo."

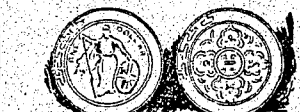
A few days ago it was announced that the Japanese government had made a large contract with a company at Birmingham, Ala., for water pipes for Yokohama. Now comes the announcement that the Ordnance engineer of the Bethlehem Iron Company has concluded a contract with the Russian government for supplying armor for its two new battleships, the Sebastopol and Petropavlovsk. The contract calls for over 12,000 tons of armor plate, amounting in value to about \$4,000,000. It is not only one of the heaviest contracts ever secured by an American concern for the Old World, but it will be a matter of national pride that the contract was secured over fourteen competitors, among them English, French, and Italian plate manufacturers, and Krupp in Germany.

A BRITISH DOLLAR.

The Coin to Be Struck at the Mint in Bombay.

The new British dollar, made for trading in the far East, is similar in size, weight, and fineness to the Japanese yen, which weighs 416 grains and is 500 fine. In size it is about as large as our dollar. The following is a representation of the new coin:

The coins will be made at the Bombay mint, at a cost of one per cent. They are not issued by the government, but are coined on private ac-



NEW BRITISH COIN.

count for a large commercial firm which does business in India, China, and the Straits Settlements. This dollar passes, of course, on its own merits, its purchasing power being equal only to the value of the bullion that is in it. It is in this respect on the same footing as the American dollar, which, though heavier than the American dollar, will purchase just one-half as much on the Mexican borders of the United States.

Unwelcome Passengers.

A British steamship, the Kennet, which recently arrived at Philadelphia, laden with logwood, unfortunately shipped with its cargo a host of most unwelcome and most pestiferous strangers; namely, scorpions and tarantulas. Within a day or two after leaving port the tarantulas and scorpions were everywhere. They were killed by the hundred, particularly in the after cabin, and so this was this portion of the ship popularly by the vermin that the officers were unable to sleep below. "The pests were numerous enough," said one of the officers, "but our imagination made them more so. Every shadow, every flicker of light seemed to be a scorpion or tarantula, and we felt the prick of their stings a good many times when none was near."

The only relief the crew of the Kennet had on their voyage north was on the day before sighting the capes, when the cold weather caused the disappearance of the noxious creatures from the decks.

When the cargo was discharged it was found to be actually alive with both scorpions and tarantulas. The old sailors on board the Kennet say that they will never ship in a vessel laden with logwood again.

Paid for a Sake.

An English writer tells the story of his first sentence, which he earned by an unpremeditated joke. His father had been for twenty-seven years engaged in a suit in chancery, and had just gained his cause. The expenses of the suit, however, had swallowed up the entire estate, the residue being merely three shillings and sixpence. The writer says:

My father ranged the seven shillings on our breakfast table.

"My boy," said he, "see what comes of going to law in Great Britain! Your mother has told you that I have won my suit in chancery?"

"Yes, papa."

"Well, then, look! That is all I get of it!" and he pointed grimly at the sixpence.

I opened my eyes. "All you get of the whole suit?" I echoed, with a puzzled air, convinced that a suit in chancery was composed, as other suits are, of a coat, waistcoat and trousers. "Why, papa, those are only the buttons!"

It was this deplorable joke that earned me my sixpence, for my father, laughing, tossed me one across the table, and I rushed off with it like a dog pelted with a bone.

In Ashantee.

In Ashantee no man is ever allowed to see one of the king's wives, and should he happen through accident, to get a glimpse of one of the "sacred creatures" he is forthwith put to death. The law of that country allows the king to have 3,333 "helpmeets" and no more. These wives all live on two long streets in the City of Goomah, the Ashantee capital, the quarters occupied by them being locally known by a word signifying "heaven."

TOGS FOR THE TOTS.

LITTLE BELLES WHOSE CLOTHES ARE IN LATEST STYLES.

Fashions for Children Quickly Reflect the Changes Demanded by the Attire of Their Elders—Some of the Latest Features Here Reproduced.

Fashion's Fickle Fancies.

New York Correspondence.

FASHIONS for the little folks who come of the swag-ger sets quickly reflect the changes demanded by their elders' attire, so the gowns of quarter size become unfashionable almost as quickly as do the full-sized ones. Less fortunate mothers take pattern from these young swells, to the degree their purses permit, and so it is that in the most common garments for children the styles change from time to time. In the case of the wee belles pictured herewith, it should be borne in mind that their attire is in the latest fashions, but that in reproducing any admired features purse and personal taste should govern, for dame fashion's orders to her devotees of tender years are not as mandatory as those for adults.

The face of the tot in the initial, so daintily framed about with curls, suggests one current fancy as a preface to the few words necessary to describe the wee gown. It is as to the hair, which is seen worn in "Araminta" fashion by little bits of girls; that is, their front hair is plastered each side of the forehead and held in place by side combs. While many children look quaintly pretty and old-fashioned with their hair so arranged, the child with a golden mop about her face is more generally considered pretty. Indeed, the majority of mothers think it a great misfortune if their daughter of four to seven has not a luxuriant head of curls. The little mites in this picture was thus satisfactorily crowned, and, small as she was, was dressed in dark velvet. The dress was plaited to a velvet yoke that was banded with embroidered white mouse-seline de sole-headed by a band of insertion to match, fastened in back. It was lined with a bright shade of

or scarlet cashmere. An interlining of heavy flannel adds warmth. As school hats, little Tam o' Shanter caps, set on a band of velvet and made of material to match the golf cape, are very stylish. These caps also come with school bag to match, bag, cape and cap constituting a school outfit. Black velvet coats for little girls come to the hem of the skirt and are loose in front. With such dressy outside garments the head-wear should be more conspicuous. Thus, large picture hats, laden with magnificent plumes, are worn by girls of 12, the hat being usually a dark felt, and the plumes black. The little mite in the fourth illustration is gotten up in an equally showy manner, her coat being of dark-green castor cloth, trimmed with fur, and the hat above all is a wave with plumes after the styles now so favored. Below the waist the full skirt is laid in plaits, the top being fitted and plain. Its fronts are loose and turn back in wide emerald velvet revers that are cut in one with the full ripple collar. The standing collar, revers and large collar are bordered with fur, and the long velvet cuffs are edged with it. Pale-green silk lines the whole, the velvet collar being faced with the same.

It is too bad that the little ones cannot always be found in their very best dresses, but, alas, it won't do. Even the most common dresses suffer quickly from wear if not protected, but the aprons that are utilized as a means of warding off soiling and made ornate in themselves. Both parties to the free five o'clock tea that is the subject of the final sketch wear dressy aprons, that at the left being of white batiste. It has a yoke of plain and embroidered insertion, that is finished with gathered frills over the shoulders and across



A LATTER-DAY CORNELIA.

silk, and collars and cuffs showed insertion garniture. This gown may be copied in any suitable stuff, except very large plaid, with velvet or satin ribbon, or Hamburg embroidery substituted for the silk muslin.

Little girls have their fancy bodices, too, and they come of plaid silk in the most brilliant colors. The sleeves are as big and the folded collar almost as high as mamma's, and the extending side bows are all there. The lace shoulder bertha lately so popular for adults are admirable for little children, the appearance of width which they create being a distinct improvement. In the second picture a bertha of guipure outlines a deep yoke of moss-green velvet, the remainder of the dress being beige cloth. It is loose from the yoke down and is turned up in a deep hem around the bottom. Its sleeves have long cuffs and double draped puffs, and the tiny collar comes from the same lace as the bertha. A few words were written above about the beauty of little girls' curls, but whether curls are becoming to a youngster is a question that has been argued many a time. The mother generally pleads to retain the curls "a little while longer;" the boy and his sire usually hold out for shorn locks, and it all ends finally in the ringlets being clipped and laid away till the boy is full grown, when he will regard the treasured, faded locks with even less reverence than he did when he wore them. This little fellow's mother was having her way for the time being, but she made up for the girl's locks



SIMPLE, AS THE STYLES NOW GO.

by permitting him trousers that came to his heels, and that were almost as wide as his papa's. Above these came a blouse having a pocket on the left crease, a plastron made detachable and embrodered with an anchor, and a wide sailor collar tied with a bow in front. Serge or other woolen goods, with cloth for the plastron and collar, will be very serviceable for this jaunty sailor suit.

For party dresses little girls have

skirts of light satin or silk that stand out prettily and come half way below the knee, for a girl from 9 to 11, and hardly to the knee for younger. A bodice showing just a little low neck and half the arm is of silk or satin to match and is draped in chiffon. The pretty fashion of a dress all in one of some pretty bright silk, with a slip of lace or muslin worn over and a pretty small about the waist, still obtains for girls younger than 8, and a pretty, simple fashion it always will be. In the next costume sketched a dress of leaf-green cashmere is partly covered by a glimpse of a contrasting green silk. The gathered skirt has shoulder straps and belt to match, while the guimpes have sleeves that are shirred several times at the wrist. Guimpes and skirt buttoned invisibly in back, and the latter is lined with green taffeta, a pinked frill of the same coming inside. Jackets, double-breasted, high-collared and cosy, are the rule for girls from 10 to 15. Expensive muffs and tippets are worn, and the exquisite grebe feather trimming is again in vogue for them. School capes of heavy dark tweed are made in the golf pattern and lined with brilliant plaid silk



FURRED AND PLUMED FOR PLAY.

heavy flannel adds warmth. As school hats, little Tam o' Shanter caps, set on a band of velvet and made of material to match the golf cape, are very stylish. These caps also come with school bag to match, bag, cape and cap constituting a school outfit. Black velvet coats for little girls come to the hem of the skirt and are loose in front. With such dressy outside garments the head-wear should be more conspicuous. Thus, large picture hats, laden with magnificent plumes, are worn by girls of 12, the hat being usually a dark felt, and the plumes black. The little mite in the fourth illustration is gotten up in an equally showy manner, her coat being of dark-green castor cloth, trimmed with fur, and the hat above all is a wave with plumes after the styles now so favored. Below the waist the full skirt is laid in plaits, the top being fitted and plain. Its fronts are loose and turn back in wide emerald velvet revers that are cut in one with the full ripple collar. The standing collar, revers and large collar are bordered with fur, and the long velvet cuffs are edged with it. Pale-green silk lines the whole, the velvet collar being faced with the same.

It is too bad that the little ones cannot always be found in their very best dresses, but, alas, it won't do. Even the most common dresses suffer quickly from wear if not protected, but the aprons that are utilized as a means of warding off soiling and made ornate in themselves. Both parties to the free five o'clock tea that is the subject of the final sketch wear dressy aprons, that at the left being of white batiste. It has a yoke of plain and embroidered insertion, that is finished with gathered frills over the shoulders and across



A SMALL-SIZED FIVE O'CLOCK.

the top of back and front. It is garnished with tiny epaulettes of embroidered batiste and a band of the same around the bottom. The other is from pale pink batiste gathered to a narrow band at the top, where it is trimmed with pointed Hamburg edging. Over the shoulders there are ribbon straps tied in bows, and a wide hem finishes the bottom. Both aprons button in back.

In the winter the children's underwear is of the greatest importance in its bearing on the general health. Girls of twelve wear sensible combination underwear reaching to the throat, wrists and ankles. It is of silk or wool, preferably the latter. Over this comes a combination suit of white lawn made very simply. The upper part is low-necked, short sleeved and edged with Hamburg or a simple wash lace. Better still, if there is wealth and the little one has her maid who is also a fine seamstress, the garment is hand made and ornamented only with deep beads and hand embroidery. A corse waist comes next, or short, though many girls are put into corsets at ten. To the corset waist a little under petticoat of flannel is fastened, reaching to the knees. The next petticoat is but a little shorter than the dress and is frequently of silk and of dark color, but some mothers believe in white skirts until the dress reaches the instep. Warmth should be the one thing looked out for, and with that attained the styles may have their linings. But one current fashion of protection is arousing the doctor's wrath. It is the high stock collars. Physicians say threats do not have a chance for proper development when so swathed and prophesy all sorts of deterioration in voices. When the doctors of medicine and of the fashions disagree there's sure to be a hot fight.

A CHEAP ICE HOUSE.

NOT ATTRACTIVE, BUT IT WILL PRESERVE ICE.

How to Build the House and Fill It—Treills for Berry Bushes—To Syphon Liquids from Barrels—Directions for Stacking Corn Fodder.

Valuable Farm Building.

An ice-house need not be a costly structure, but if it is to be an attractive addition to the farm or in keeping with other attractive buildings it cannot be built at a small cost. I shall charge the cost against the efficiency as a preserver of ice. The requirements of an ice-house are that it will hold sawdust around the ice to keep the rain off and drain water. The materials used in its construction may be of the cheapest and rudest character and yet keep the ice as well as if it cost \$150 or \$200. A neighbor has an ice-house erected at a very small cost, and yet his ice is preserved perfectly. The sides are of poles laid up into a pen 12 ft wide, 18 ft long and 10 ft high, the poles being notched slightly where they cross to prevent rubbing and to lessen the cracks between them. The gables are left open to give ventilation. A floor is made and proper drainage acquired by laying rails together a foot thick. The roof projecting three feet at each end is of clapboards nailed to cross-pieces resting upon pole rafters. All the material except the nails and the material for the door were worked out of the farm timber.

In filling this house the blocks are laid within eighteen inches of the poles and the space between filled with sawdust as the ice is built up. Where timber is not so plenty a serviceable structure can be built at a cost but little greater than the cost of this one. Refuse boards or slabs can be used for the sides, nailing them up or down and putting on a board roof. The house should



AN ICE HOUSE.

be built on high ground that surface water may not enter. It is well to cut a shallow ditch around the building. In filling cut the blocks as large as possible and pack closely. All crevices should be filled. In the spring watch for holes and close them as soon as found.—R. H. McCready, in Farm and Home.

Stacking Corn Fodder.

One of the most disagreeable things to do in winter is to go into a muddy corn-field to haul out fodder. This may be avoided by stacking it where it is to be fed, and every careful farmer will attend to this before bad weather comes on.

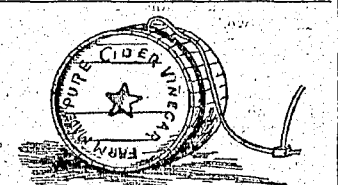
Choose a damp day without wind and there will be no loss of blades and other valuable portions of the fodder. My method is to begin the stacking by setting the bundles in a standing position until I have covered as much ground as I want the stack to occupy. On this I lay the bundles butts out, being careful to keep the middle filled high enough that the water cannot run in form the butts. As the stack rises I keep drawing in, and presently the tops of the bundles will overlap in such a manner that the center will keep getting higher, and by the time that the stack is as high as it is convenient to pitch the bundles, it will be nicely topped out, and in shape to keep bright for an indefinite time. Small, round stacks are better than ricks, because less surface is exposed while the fodder is being fed through the winter. —A. S. Rogers, in American Farm News.

Vaccinating Land.

Impoverished land is now "vaccinated" on the continent of Europe. It is generally known that land is enriched by planting it occasionally with a leguminous crop like clover or lucerne, the roots of which absorb more nitrogen than they take from the ground. Where the nitrogen came from was the problem. Messrs. Hellriegel and Willfarth have discovered that the absorption is due to minute organisms, a sort of disease in the roots, which, when the supply of nitrogen in the soil begins to fall, appear as an excrescence, draw nitrogen from the air and so enrich the soil again. Experiments have been made in France and Germany to hasten the growth of the disease by sprinkling the fields with soil in which tuberculous crops have been grown or with water in which they have been steeped. In Prussia a field was sown with lupines, one part was then treated in the ordinary way, the other inoculated from an old lupin crop; the yield in the latter part was five and a half times as great as in the other.

Syphoning Liquids from Barrels.

The accompanying illustration, taken from the American Agriculturist, shows a ready means of drawing off liquids from a barrel having no faucet. A rubber tube a couple of yards in length has one end passed through a bit of pine wood and glued tightly into position. A hole is now bored through the top of the piece of wood into the tube and a short piece of rubber tube inserted and tightly glued into position.



DEVICE FOR DRAWING LIQUIDS.

Place the other end of the long tube in the barrel, pinch the lower end with the fingers and draw out the air from the tube by applying the mouth to the upright piece of tubing, when the long tube will fill with the liquid, which will flow steadily through it when the lower end of the tube is released, always providing that the end of the tube outside of the barrel is lower than the end which is within the barrel, as this is the principle on which the syphon works. A long arm and a short arm. Care should be taken in drawing

the air out of the tube not to proceed so far that the liquid will rise to the mouth in the upright tube. This might very well be of glass, as glass tubing can be had at any drugstore's.

One on the Farm.

"They're no use 't'ryin'," declared the farmer to the dealer, of whom he had bought a grinding mill; "I can't make 'er go." She seems to have teeth "nuff 'till she gets to goin' an' then she's a reg'lar smooth bore. Jest notts 'er," and then he began to lambaste the indolent mule that was expected to contribute the motive power.

"See that!" said he, after the sweep had made a round or two, "she skacey teeches hit."

By this time the dealer was laughing heartily and the farmer soon got so blue in the face that an explosion was only averted by a few ill-timed remarks. When he had finished the dealer asked if ever occur to you that you are left-handed, and that you have been trying to run that machine backward? —Elevator and Grain Trade.

Fall Manner of the Garden.

The earlier mature is drawn upon by a garden the better will be its effects, provided the garden is not liable to be washed by running water in winter or spring. If there are underdrains three feet deep to take off surplus water it is very little fertility of any kind that in our climate will be carried away by drainage water. If there is any nitrogen in the water passing through the subsoil, most of it is lost in the first few inches of soil that it is filtered through. If the underdrain were filled by a stream of surface water flowing in from the top, some nitrogen and even mineral fertilizers might be carried away with it. But with filtered water there is no danger of anything of material value going into the underdrain.

Failure of Fruit Crops.

It has been known that in many early blooming trees the stamens can be excited to growth by a much lower temperature than will excite the pistil to growth. A few warm winter days will so often advance the stamens in plum flowers that the pollen disappears before the pistil is receptive. Plum crops often partially fail for lack of the necessary fertilization. Practical men have long since discovered that a south aspect is not as good for fruit trees, as any of the others, without knowing the real reason.—Meehan's Monthly.

Corn Fodder.

This is the season to make tests with corn fodder as a food. It has been found excellent for the horses when the fodder has been cut, crushed and fed with ground grain, and steers have been kept over winter in good condition with it. There is the labor of preparing it to be considered, but experiments with corn fodder will no doubt show that it is too valuable to be wasted. In the stocks, as is the case on a large number of farms.

Trellis for Berry Bushes.

American Gardening gives a sketch showing a good trellis for raspberry and blackberry bushes. It has only single strands of wire, and the bushes must be tied to them in some way. The trellis, therefore, although cheaper than the double trellis, is hardly as convenient, but it will answer, and surely makes a little patch of raspberries or blackberries appear neat and tidy. When blackcaps are grown for evaporating purposes, as a farm crop, they must of necessity be grown cheaply, and spending a lot of money for posts and wires is entirely out of the question. Close pruning is the only practicable method of keeping the bushy growth within bounds, and providing convenient chances for gathering the berries. For the home garden, however, there is no excuse to allow this state of affairs. A good trellis can easily be provided for the small patch of



A GARDEN TRELLIS.

berry bushes, and it will pay many times its original cost in the greater attractiveness of the garden, in convenience of gathering the fruit, and in satisfaction generally.

The Russian Thistle Scare.

J. S. Wilson, Budget, South Dakota, writes: "I have had eight years' experience with the Russian thistle, and can say that on my farm it has not caused as much damage as the common bull thistle, also a native of this region. With due respect for the opinions of legislators who are endeavoring to secure additional aid in suppressing this pest, I think that appropriations for that purpose are entirely unnecessary."

Farm Notes.

Oats are excellent for laying hens. It is cheaper to make a road than it is to drive over a bad one.

Strict cleanliness is one of the requisites for successful dairying.

Italians produce a larger number of bees than blacks, and so, indirectly, more honey.

Canning fruits with the stones in them is known to add greatly to the flavor of the fruit.

Spraying is only in its infancy, but it is a good, healthy infant and promises a great deal at maturity.

Wide tires, with axles of different lengths, on heavy wagons, would be a great help on road-keeping.

Plan to grow every crop on the farm that will help toward the sustenance of the family and of the stock.

Give a colt plenty of opportunity to exercise and he will grow faster and make a better horse when matured.

Good dairying cows, winter dairying, cheap food and plenty of it, are the four essentials of success in dairy farming.

Cattle should be kept comfortable. What is lacking in warm and dry shelter we pay for in feed and consumed fat of the animals.

No farmer should be satisfied with less than one pound of butter per day from a cow. He should aim to secure cows that will exceed this amount, but a pound should be the minimum product of a cow, and even then there will be but little profit unless the whey and buttermilk are used for pigs.

PRETTY AT A DISTANCE.

Turkish Women Think They Are Handsome, but They're Not.

The lives of Turkish women are dull and monotonous in the extreme, but Friday, being the day they go to mosque or to visit their cemeteries, they often take that opportunity to look at the soldiers passing by.

On the Bechtikche road you see numbers of them squatted on the curbside, where they remain for hours, chatting and looking about them. They make a pretty picture en masse, with their bright dresses of every hue—harmony of color is unknown in Turkey—and they carry parasols, which are also always of the gayest colors.

They must be much attached to their parasols, for you never see them—even as late as 8 or 9 o'clock at night—but they have their parasols open, getting shade from something. It cannot be the sun. No flatterer could call Turkish women either pretty or elegant, for they are simply a mass of clothing without any shape. They have very large feet, clad in white cotton stockings, and they walk badly, so that their charms—no doubt they have many—only become known on acquaintance. The "yashmak" is a very becoming addition to their attire. It makes the plainest woman look nice.

You sometimes get rather a shock when it is taken off, so many women bear the trace of smallpox. Their bills for cosmetics must often be a little startling; hands, feet, hair, eyes and complexion are generally "improved" according to their ideas. To see the soles of their feet, the nails and palms of their hands dyed brown with henna is the reverse of pretty, and the "beauty" of orange-colored hair I fail to perceive. They always tell Franks that only in Turkey do you see a beautiful woman.

Changed Pay Days.

The old story about the poor working-man who draws his money on Saturday evening and then spends it in the rum shops will have to be slightly altered in Chicago. If he wishes to squander his weekly pay he must wait until Monday evening. It was doubtless this natural tendency of a man to "blow himself" on Saturday night, when he found himself face to face with thirty-six hours of rest and relaxation, that induced many large employers to change their pay day from Saturday to Monday, or even Tuesday.

Many of the largest business houses and manufacturing establishments now pay off at the first part of the week. This plan is said to be indorsed by the wives of the salaried men, because their husbands can't be very reckless on Saturday night unless they have the money. Monday is a sober day, and when the husband gets the envelope he knows he must go to work again in the morning, and there is not the same temptation to go out and spend the night with the boys. The following significant notice was recently displayed at the office of a big bill-posting concern:

"Important Notice—To Every One Employed. On last Saturday night when we paid off and had important work to do during the night, several of the men got a skate on and did not do the work properly or on time. We have important work next Saturday and Sunday, and any man who goes skating and fails to do his work properly can never get work in this shop again. On and after this date pay day will be on Monday, instead of Saturday, so govern yourselves accordingly."

Derivation of "Grass Widow."

The phrase "grass widow," or rather "grace widow," for the first has no foundation in fact, and is simply a barbarism, or fungus, which has attached itself to the English language. "Grace widow" is a term for one who becomes a widow by grace or favor, not of necessity, as by death, and originated in the earlier ages of European civilization, when divorces were granted but seldom, and wholly by authority of the Catholic Church.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The best thing to be said of the present Administration is that it has rendered good service in the way of promoting the success of the party to which it doesn't belong.—Globe-Democrat.

The increase of 20 per cent in the number of inmates of the Michigan Penitentiary during the past year accounts to some extent for the decrease of the Democratic vote in the November election.—Globe-Democrat.

The internal revenue receipts were \$4,000,000 less in November of this year than in the same month of last year. Everything has a downward tendency under Democratic rule, except the public debt, by the way.—Globe-Democrat.

The bill providing for the appointment of postmasters without reference to their politics is open to the objection that the people have clearly indicated their desire to have all such places filled by Republicans as soon as possible.

The payment to Great Britain of \$420,000 in satisfaction of claims growing out of the Bering Sea controversy is another evidence of the absolute lack of talent in our State Department. Uncle Sam is literally bankrupt out of this sum because of (freshman's and Cleveland's) incapacity.—Blade.

The idea of this Administration that a soldier or soldier's widow must plead abject poverty as the basis of a claim to a pension is something entirely new in the history of nations. Mr. Cleveland's attention should be directed to the fact, recognized by every decent government on earth, pensioner and pauper are not synonyms.—Globe-Democrat.

"It is a singular and by no means creditable fact that while the grave of Washington has become a spot of universal interest, visited annually by thousands of tourists, his birthplace has remained unmarked and almost unknown. But it is now to have a monument, paid for by a Congressional appropriation. It is at Wakefield, Va., near the Potomac River, about seventy miles below Washington, and the memorial will be in every respect worthy of public admiration."

A bill has been introduced in Congress for the purchase of a million-dollar site for a residence for the President of the United States. The intention is to separate the President's residence and his office—the historic White House to become merely the latter, and the new structure to be merely his private residence. It would certainly be better to reverse things—to provide new official quarters for the Chief Executive, and leave the White House as his residence.—Blade.

The executive council of the G. A. R. at its meeting last week in Louisville, Ky., decided that the 29th encampment of the G. A. R. would be held there during the week beginning Sept. 8th. The exact date has not been fixed, but the encampment will probably begin about the 11th. This will be decided later. The dedication of the Chattanooga battlefield occurs Sept. 10th and many of those who go to the encampment will wish to go there also. For this reason it was decided to fix the date of the encampment so that the two trips could be taken together.

The Shiloh national park bill has passed both branches of Congress, and only awaits the President's signature to become a law. It appropriates \$75,000 to purchase the land embraced in the Shiloh battlefield, some 2,000 acres in extent. The bill is similar in its provisions to those creating the Gettysburg and Chickamauga national parks. The idea is a noble one of preserving these historic fields of the civil war as perpetual monuments of the bravery of the American people, and visible reminders of the mighty struggle for the preservation of "the American Union, one and indivisible."—Blade.

One person in every sixteen in this country is Irish; 1 in every 33 English; 1 in every 300 Welsh; 1 in every 100 Scotch; and 3 in 200 Canadian. Of every 100 foreign persons in the United States 41 were born under the British flag and 69 under other flags. The German born number 1 in every 9 of our population, and are one-third of the immigrants. British and German immigrants form one-fourth of our population. The Slavonic element—Russians, Bohemians, Hungarians, and Poles—has greatly increased of late years, but is now only 1 in every 100 of our people. The Italian number 4 in every 1,000.—Nat. Tribune.

An Indian River young man named Christian skated four miles across Burt Lake, broke through within a few feet of the shore and perished before help could reach him.

THE PETERSON FOR JANUARY.—The first issue of the new year will be a really noteworthy one. Special articles by prominent writers will be a feature. An article on the "Leading Society Women of New York City," fully illustrated, will be an attractive number. "The Bishop of the Protestant Church," by a well-known writer and preacher, will be of great interest showing the personnel of the men who have helped to make the Church a power in the country. During the coming year new and attractive features will be added each month, covering all that is fresh, unique and desirable in magazine literature. The present management are not inclined to make many promises, but prefer to let each month's issue of the magazine speak for itself, confident that the result will be satisfactory.

Anna Katherine Green has written a novel, "Dr. Izard," which in some respects, if not all, surpasses "The Leavenworth Case" and the other celebrated stories from her pen. This has been secured by the CHICAGO JUDICIAL EXAMINER, the first installment appearing in the issue of November 24th. Like all Miss Green's stories, "Dr. Izard" is a mystery, which keeps the reader conjecturing and unraveling as best he can to the last chapter. At the same time it is wholesome family reading and free from the objectionable features of other stories of the detective favor. "Dr. Izard" appears in the CHICAGO JUDICIAL EXAMINER, which is published weekly, at \$1 a year, at the Pontiac Building, Chicago, Ill. New subscribers for 1895 will receive the paper free to January 1st, beginning with the issue of November 24th, in which the story opens.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Most Perfect Made.

Democratic statesmen in their astuteness have played what the boys would call "hokey" with the German trade. Under wise Republican laws Germany was among our best customers. She bought annually an average of \$90,000,000 worth of our products, including \$300,000 worth of live cattle, \$987,000 of cotton seed oil, \$518,000 of canned beef, \$524,000 of Agricultural Implements, \$5,000,000 of Indian Corn, \$7,000,000 of bacon, and \$48,500,000 of raw cotton. Germany now proposes to cut down this trade as much as possible, and doubtless she will make American agriculturists and manufacturers suffer sharply. Nothing was ever more stupidly and thoughtlessly done than the tariff bill of "reform" recently enacted into law.—Inter-Ocean.

Mr. Cleveland's mind is in a state of great confusion over the meaning of two words. He is evidently under the impression that to bestow a merited honor upon a man who has served his country is the same thing as to dole charity to a beggar. Perhaps these definitions from the Century Dictionary will help to clear away the mist on this subject from his usually active intellect: "Pensioner. One who is a recipient of a pension or stated allowance, either in consideration of past services or on account of injuries received in service." "Pauper. A very poor person; a person entirely destitute of property or means of support; particularly, one who becomes charitable to the public." By grasping this very broad distinction Mr. Cleveland may overcome the mental peculiarity which induces him to regard the applicant for a pension as a pauper and the recipient of one as a fraud.—Globe-Democrat.

How the North was Looked.

We learn from the 16 column report of the recent meeting of the army of Northern Virginia, including a speech from Senator Daniel, published with appropriate flounders in the Richmond Dispatch, that in the late unpleasantness between the states, covering a period of four years, ending in the budding season of 1895, the southern forces almost invariably won the victories and against great numerical odds. The real heroes of the war were southern men; the most courageous and most skillful fighters were southern soldiers; the most wonderful triumphs were southern triumphs. No such generals ever lived as Lee, Jackson, Early and Johnston, and their southern compatriots, and no such soldiers ever fought as those who followed where these great commanders led. The union generals and union soldiers were simply not in it.

But after thinking it all over, we have concluded to let history stand about as it has been written and accept the results of the war as pretty good evidence that the north must have done some pretty good fighting under some pretty good generalship to vanquish such an invincible foe as the orators and writers of the south have just been telling us about for the seven hundred and ninety-nine times since the wind-up at Appomattox. It may seem cruel to do this, but it can't be helped. It is now nearly thirty years since the war closed and the true history of it, as well as the union, must and shall be preserved.—Detroit Journal.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28, '94.


Mr. Cleveland has more confidence in the coming republican Congress than in the existing democratic Congress, or else he is pretending that he has, in order to induce the democrats in Congress to pass the Carlisle currency bill or some other bill along the same lines. It is certain that a hint almost as strong as an official notification has been given prominent democrats in Congress as nearly direct from Mr. Cleveland as it could have been unless he had himself given it, that unless this Congress passes some financial bill, of a nature satisfactory to the administration, an extra session of the new republican Congress will be called soon after the Fourth of next March, for the express purpose of dealing with financial matters. The hint has not, however, had the effect intended. Instead of making the democrats more anxious to get together and pass a financial bill, it has been seized by many of them as offering a good excuse for not passing a bill. These democrats say that as a matter of party policy the democrats in Congress cannot do better than to shift the responsibility of financial legislation to the next Congress, in the hope of the republicans may make some mistake that will give the democrats a chance to elect the next President, something they acknowledge themselves to be without at this time. Republicans smile at this condition of affairs and point to the fact that no Congress controlled by republicans has ever attempted to shirk any of its responsibilities. Republican Congresses have made mistakes, but they were mistakes caused by action, and never by fear of acting. Republicans have been approached and asked to name what amendments to the currency bill would be necessary to secure their support for the bill. None have been named, however, as nothing could induce the republicans to support the bill.

There seems to be a plot among a few members of his own party to try to make ex-Speaker Reed believe that he will endanger his Presidential chances by accepting the Speakership of the next House. The following remarks were made by one of them, and is a fair specimen of those used by all who are in the plot. "If Reed is the wise man I think he is, he will decline the Speakership. He has got all the reputation out of it he can, and if he takes it again will put himself in a position to offend about one-half the republican members, as there will not be committee chairmanships enough to go around. The members of the House are the men who shape the delegations to the national convention, and he cannot afford to offend them." This sort of talk must be very amusing to Mr. Reed, who knows just what it means to be Speaker of the House, and who would doubtless be glad to hear of any man who ever declined that position, although there isn't at this time the slightest probability of his doing so.

A western Congressman, who says he got it from a member of the Cabinet, is telling a little story which illustrates the manner in which Mr. Cleveland treats his cabinet. The story in substance is, that at the close of a Cabinet meeting Mr. Cleveland told Postmaster General Bissell that he was ready to take up the question of the appointment of a postmaster for Washington, and requested Mr. Bissell to bring the applications on file to the White House. The next morning Mr. Bissell carried the applications to Mr. Cleveland, but instead of opening the bulky package Mr. Cleveland handed Mr. Bissell a card, remarking: "Have the papers made out appointing him." Mr. Bissell tried to protest, saying that Mr. Willard had no application on file and was not extensively endorsed, but he was out short by the curt announcement, "I have decided to appoint him." There is a lesson in this for those who spend time and money preparing applications for office and getting endorsements.

Senator Lodge's Hawaiian resolution, which will come up soon after the reassembling of Congress, has caused the few friends of the administration to work over-time in trying to explain why the recommendation of Admiral Walker, to keep a U. S. war vessel at Honolulu, was turned down. They say that the administration was actuated by a desire to let the royalists of Hawaii understand that this government did not intend to restore the queen, and that the removal of the U. S. vessel then at Honolulu was considered to do it. To make this argument appear plausible it is stated that an understanding had been reached with the British government by the administration, of which Admiral Walker was ignorant, which made it perfectly safe to withdraw our vessels. It will take the official documents to convince Congress that these statements represent the truth.

There is reason for the belief that Mr. Cleveland would be glad if the Supreme Court should decide, in the test case which has been filed in a lower court, that the income tax is unconstitutional.



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Besides all this, the December number contains an article on "The Relations of Photography to Art," illustrated by a series of beautiful facsimiles, a travel article by Napoleon Ney, grandson of the Marshal; a charming sketch, beautifully illustrated, of Queen Margherita on an article on "Musical Instruments of the World," and another of the "Great Passions of History," series, to which James Anthony Froude and Edmund Gosse have been contributors. And all this for 15 cents, or \$1.50 a year.

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The democrats as a party are not sorry to see 1894 go. It has been an awful off year to them and 1895 does not look encouraging to them.

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THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Burns, Rheum, Blisters, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist.

Two Lives Saved.
Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption, and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result, everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

Electric Bitters.
This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, and will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cts. and 1.00 per bottle, at L. Fournier's Drug Store. 5



A Clean Collar

One that you can keep clean all the time—a collar that does not wilt when you get over-heated; that does not fray on the edge, or tear out at the buttonholes, and can be cleaned by simply wiping off with a wet sponge or cloth. These collars and cuffs are made by covering linen collars or cuffs on both sides with waterproof "celluloid," thus giving strength and durability. They are the only waterproof goods so made, and every piece is stamped as follows:

TRADE MARK.
CELLULOID

Ask for this, and refuse to take any imitation if you expect satisfaction. If your dealer does not, send direct to us, enclosing amount, and we will mail you sample. Collars 25 cts. each. Cuffs 50 cts. pair. State size, and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID CO.,
427-29 Broadway,
New York.

DIME DEALS!

We have reduced the price of the following Canned Goods, to

ONE DIME A TIN,
TEN TINS FOR A DOLLAR.

Now is the Time to Buy a Supply for the Winter.

Yellow Peaches,	10 Cents.
Diamond Tomatoes,	10 "
Evergreen Corn,	10 "
String Beans,	10 "
Lima Beans,	10 "
Marrowfat Peas,	10 "
Red Cherries,	10 "
Strawberries,	10 "
Alaska Salmon,	10 "
Sardines in Mustard,	10 "
Blue-back Mackerel,	10 "
Dried Beef,	10 "
Pickles, fancy,	10 "
Catsup,	10 "
Horse Radish,	10 "
Olives,	10 "

The price of Apples is advancing, but we are yet selling

No. 1. at \$ 3.00 per Bbl.
No. 2. at 2.00 per Bbl.

Do not delay in securing some of these bargains. The goods are strictly first class.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

CONSISTING OF
PHOTO AND AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PORTRAIT BOXES, TOILET CASES, JEWEL CASES, SHAVING SETS, CUFFS AND COLLAR BOXES, GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, NECK-TIE CASES, SMOKERS' SETS, FRAMES, MIRRORS, GLASS MEDALLIONS, CELLULOID NOVELTIES, POEMS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, DOLLS, TOYS, GAMES AND OTHER GIFTS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION

AT FOURNIERS'S DRUG STORE,
C. A. SNOW & CO. SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS

DON'T MISS THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE!

OF

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

LADIES' and GENTS' Furnishing Goods, and Rubbers.

R. MEYER & CO.,

Price Wreckers.

P.S. See Hand Bills for Price Quotations.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1895.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Go to Claggett's, for Honey.

Highway contracts for sale at this office.

Evaporated Sweet Corn, at Claggett's.

The Board of Supervisors will meet next Monday.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wright's restaurant.

F. Barber, of Center Plains, was in town last Saturday.

50 Doz. Canned Corn going at 8 cts. at Claggett's.

Mrs. A. Canfield went to Bay City, last week, for a visit.

Fresh Caudies for the Holidays, at Claggett's.

Supervisor Richardson, of South Branch, was in town Tuesday.

California Dried Fruits, finest in the City, at Claggett's.

There is some talk of the Grayling House again changing landlords.

Aunt Jennie's Pancake Flour is all the go. Try it, at Claggett's.

Eugene Kendrick went to Oscoda county yesterday, and returned to-day.

P. Aebli, of Blaine, offers a good Milch Cow for sale, cheap.

100 Dozen Eclipse Tomatoes, best in the market for 10 cents, at Claggett's.

The Lutheran church bell weighs 700 lbs without the collar.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wright's restaurant.

Master Arthur Green visited with his brother, at Lewiston, last week.

100 Dozen Prairie Rose Corn, New Stock. Only a dime, at Claggett's.

Mrs. Bay, of Lewiston, was visiting friends in Grayling, last week.

Mrs. L. C. Cole has two pleasant rooms to rent, next to Town Hall.

Blank Notes, Receipts, Camp Orders and Highway receipts, for sale at this office.

N. P. Salling made a trip on business up to Lewiston, one day last week.

75 Doz. Sugar Loaf Beans. Can't be beat. To be sold for ten cents, at Claggett's.

J. E. Annis and H. G. Benedict, of Beaver Creek, were in town last Saturday.

Have you seen Kramer's new goods? If not, please call and look them over before purchasing.

Miss Ida Bailey and Miss Ella Marvin returned to their respective homes, last Monday.

You should try a can of 10 cent corn, at the store of S. H. & Co.

E. Purchase and Mrs. Phoebe Kelley were married on Christmas, by Rev. S. G. Taylor.

Claggett has a job lot of 83 Ladies Shoes that he will sell for \$2. Go and see them.

Mrs. H. C. McKinley and daughter Lena, of Gaylord, were visiting friends in Grayling, over Sunday.

Can goods at a bargain. Read the advertisement of S. H. & Co.

Mrs. A. L. Pond and children returned from their Christmas visit at Bay City, last Saturday.

The Century Magazine and the AVALANCHE will cost our subscribers but \$4.50. Subscribe soon.

Those 83 shoes for \$2 are a great bargain. Don't fail to get a pair at Claggett's.

Our subscribers can get the Semi-Weekly Detroit Journal for 60 cents by paying up their subscription.

H. Schriber, of Grove township, was enticed to Jackson, last Wednesday, by the death of his brother.

It is not denied that S. H. & Co. are selling the best 29 cent Coffee in town.

Julius Kramer will make you a suit for \$17.00, pair of pants for \$3.50, for the next thirty days, only.

A party of young people gathered at the residence of Mrs. Oliver, last Monday evening to see the old year pass away and welcome the new. It was a very pleasant occasion and enjoyed by all.

Dolls-Toys-Games & Picture Books for good little Boys and good little Girls, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have the best 29 cent coffee, in town. You should try it.

O. Palmer went to Lansing on the noon train Tuesday, to assist the new legislature in moving in the right direction as to the election of United States senators.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wright's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

The Bachelor Club partook of a bountiful supper at the Railroad Eating House, New Year's Evening. From the time put in by them in doing so, they will not desire to dine again until their next annual supper.

50 Doz. Sea Lion Salmon, a great bargain at only a dime, at Claggett's.

It is said that Perry Manwaring has sold his property and intends moving to Ann Arbor.

Santa Claus's Headquarters are at Fournier's Drug Store.

Miss Gertrude Oliver, who has been visiting her mother, returned to Bay City the first of the week.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church realized about \$80.00 by their Fair and Supper, last week.

The M. C. R. R. pay car went up the road last Saturday to the delight of the employees along the line.

Miss Agnes Bates returned from Gaylord, last Saturday, to pass her vacation with friends in Grayling.

A Mackinaw City weather prophet predicts that what little winter we will have will be over by March 1st.

John Leese killed a European Lynx in Mosher's swamp, about two weeks ago, which weighed 38 pounds.

Jan. Atherton of West Branch Post, G. A. R., died on the 28th, and was buried on Sunday.

Prof. Renkelman will announce all storms and blizzards in advance by hoisting a storm signal.

Last Friday morning was the coldest, so far, this winter, the mercury dropping to 18 degrees below zero.

The editor of the Lewiston Journal, still refers to parties who have died, as deceased. Deceased would be more appropriate.

The Grayling Lyceum Club gave an entertainment at Frederic, Monday evening of last week. Receipts satisfactory.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

Before purchasing a suit, overcoat or pair of pants, go to the old established reliable merchant, Julius Krauer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Trombley have had the pleasure of entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, of Bay City, for the past two weeks.

W. B. Flynn, dentist, of West Branch, will be in Grayling, Jan. 8th to 12th, at Dr. Smith's office.

Crawford county has a republican county treasurer, he having put in an appearance at the Court House, yesterday.

State, county, township and school taxes are now payable. If you wish to save the extra collection fee, pay your taxes previous to Jan. 10th, 95.

Chas. Jackson and family moved to Ball township the beginning of the week and his residence is now occupied by Mr. A. J. Davis and family.

The largest line of Xmas & New Year presents ever brought to Grayling, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. G. W. Comer is enjoying the pleasure of a visit this week, with her sister, of Port Huron.

Read S. H. & Co.'s advertisement in this paper. It is to your interest.

Grayling Chapter, O. E. S., No. 83, will hold their regular meeting next Monday evening, the 7th.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., next Thursday evening, the 11th.

The bible belonging to the W. R. C. was taken from the altar in their hall, some time since, and the members would be pleased to have it returned.

Go to the Restaurant of C. W. Wright where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Caudies, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

Rev. J. M. Warren, of West Branch, will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday, both morning and evening.

Ticket No. 31, drew the box on which Mrs. Wakeley sold tickets. The drawing was made on Monday last, by Messrs. Chalker, Pond and Hanson.

An Indian River man tried to cure sleeplessness by putting a cat in a bag and hanging it out of the window, then counting its squalls until he went to sleep. At 1 a. m. he got up and "let the cat out of the bag."

The Ladies of the Presbyterian Aid Society will meet on Friday of each week at the Church Parlors for work.

The second Friday of each month a Supper will be served from 5 to 7 for 15 cents. All are cordially invited.

We will furnish Peterson's Magazine and the AVALANCHE, for \$1.90 per year, and the Cosmopolitan Magazine and the AVALANCHE, for \$2.35. Now is the time to subscribe.

H. Robinson, an old veteran, who lived a short distance East of the village, lost his house and three months' supply of provisions by fire, last Saturday.

The heaven of political reform certainly must be working a little in Georgia when the Atlanta Constitution says that "no matter what the voter's race or political party may be, we are determined that in Georgia he shall be entitled to vote at one time in an election and have his vote counted once." We are glad to hear that this brave Atlanta editor has not yet been mobbed for his boldness of speech.—Det. Journal.

Nine members of Grayling Chapter, R. A. M., went to Gaylord last Saturday evening on a fraternal visit to the Chapter of that city. They report a good time.

W. E. Husted and wife spent Christmas with their daughter, Mrs. T. E. Douglass and Mrs. Nell Beaton of Grayling.—West Branch Herald.

Miss Maggie and Master Jimmie Husted and Miss Beulah Beaton are at Grayling for a two weeks' visit with the former's sister, Mrs. T. E. Douglass.—West Branch Herald.

A wildcat of unusual large proportion was captured on the outskirts of the village by E. Hart this week. The animal measured three feet in length, and stood twenty inches high. Mr. Hart sent the hide to Roscommon to be mounted.—West Branch Herald.

H. C. McKinley, of the Otego Co. Herald spent New Year, in Grayling calling on old friends during the day and in the evening strengthened the hands of the Good Templars, by an address, and himself by partaking of a hearty supper.

Arrangements have been perfected for the public installation of the newly elected officers of Riddick Post, G. A. R., and of Riddick Relief Corps. After the installation the ladies of the Relief Corps will give a dance.—Cheboygan Tribune.

A McMillan, of Bay City, editor of the Times-Press and retiring commander of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R. of that city, and J. G. Berry, of Vanderbilt, have been appointed aide-de-camps on the staff of the commander-in-chief, Thomas G. Lawler.—Cheboygan Tribune.

The M. E. church was filled last Sunday evening, for the annual memorial exercises of Marvin Post, G. A. R., in commemoration of the four comrades who have died during the year. Capt. F. L. Barker; Lieut. C. D. Culver; Sergt. J. S. Crego and Nicholas Shellenbarger.

The entertainment given at the school house, last Saturday evening by the Lyceum Club, of Grayling school was both pleasing and entertaining, and was very creditable to those who took part in it. The inclement weather no doubt, was the cause of the slim attendance. It should be repeated after further advertising.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

The Cosmopolitan for January will contain articles by Ouida, James S. Metcalf, John Allen, J. Fortune Nott, and W. D. Howells. "My neesmate," a poem, by Jno. B. Tabb, "A Song Before-Sailing," by Bliss Carman, with the other entertaining reading matter are worth more than a year's subscription. See prospectus in another column.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. DeWaele entertained the following visiting Christmas: Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Campbell, of West Bay City; Emil, Alfred and Miss Mattie DeWaele. The gathering was a pleasant one. Mr. and Mrs. Henry DeWaele, of this village were also present.—Ros. News.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending Dec. 29, '94. Hoyle, Mrs. J. S. McCormick, Clara; Jeffrey, G. M. Redhead, Geo. E. McCormick, Dan Silvernail, Willie Spore, M. S.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised." W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

Frederic Items. Palmer Valentine, a former resident of this place, has been visiting here for the past week.

Miss Lee, of Lapeer, is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. H. Osborne.

Several of our citizens went to Gaylord, Christmas night and took in the dance. All report a good time.

The township library has been exchanged with Gaylord library, and some good books may now be had.

Home talent will present "Turn of the Tide," at an early date.

"Dutch Jake or True Blue" was presented here last Wednesday evening, to the satisfaction of all that attended. Should the Lyceum Club return at some future time they would be greeted with a full house.

A sleigh load of young people attended the dance at George Howes', Monday night and report an elegant time.

RESIDENT.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

John Love, of Center Plains, is visiting among old friends in Lenawee county. John says, and rightly too, that he will surprise the natives, and show them that even if he is living on the barren plains of Northern Michigan, and it is hard times, he is still raise cheekles enough to visit his friends, something they don't appear able to do.—Ros. News.

An Important Item. Do not waste your money on vile, watery mixtures compounded by inexperienced persons when L. Fournier, sole agent, will give you a bottle of Otto's Cure free of charge. If you have coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, or any disease of the throat or lungs, a few doses of this great guaranteed remedy will surprise you. Hold a bottle of Otto's Cure to the light and observe its golden color and thick, leavysyrup. Sample free; large bottle 25c. and 50c. Sold by L. Fournier.

Ohioville, a suburb of Indian River, has a school in open revolt, the teacher being their target. When the pupils tire of other parents, they take the teacher down and sit on her until she promises not to attempt correction. "Male teacher with a club wanted."

The Compass Plant. On the western prairie is found the compass plant whose leaves point to the north. We wish to direct you to the great health giver, Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves. If you are suffering from dyspepsia, liver complaint and indigestion, if you are sleepless at night and awake in the morning feeling languid, with coated tongue and haggard looks, Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves will cure you and restore you to blooming health. Trial packages free. Large size 50c. and 25c., at L. Fournier's Drugstore.

They have a new game at Gaylord. "The Onion Social." One lady bites a piece out of an onion and the fellow pays ten cents to see which of the fair ones bite it. The correct guesser kisses the other five girls, while the chump who bites the right one. The percentage of the game is in favor of the onion chewer.

To the Public. I wish to announce that I am prepared to issue Steamship and Rail Road tickets to all parts of the Foreign Countries at reduced rates. I will also issue Drafts payable in Great Britain & Ireland and all principal Continental Cities. L. T. WRIGHT, Oct. 25th at S. H. & Co's. office.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE PETERSON MAGAZINE In its New Form?

112 Pages and 75 Illustrations. 10 Cents a Copy, or \$1.00 a Year. The Old Price Reduced One-Half.

If your Newdealer doesn't have it, send a Year's Subscription to the Publisher, and receive it regularly every month. PETERSON is the Best Magazine in this country for the price.

PENFIELD PUBLISHING CO., 1026 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The ART AMATEUR. Best and Largest Practical Art Magazine. The only Art Periodical awarded a Medal at the World's Fair.

Invaluable to all who wish to make their living by art or to make their homes beautiful.

For 10 c. we will send to any one mentioning this publication a specimen copy, with superb color plate (for copying or framing) and a supply of money orders (designs) (regular price 25c.) or for 25 c. we will send a painting for a picture.

ROSAEVAE MARKS, 25 Union Square, N. Y.

PATENTS CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion write to M. H. & Co., who have had many years' experience in the patent business. Communication to the inventor is confidential. Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them, promptly and cheaply. In the world, \$3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

M. H. & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and are recognized by the U. S. Patent Office. Their weekly, elegantly illustrated paper, issued weekly, contains the latest news of the world, and is a most valuable and interesting publication. Single copies, 15 cents. Every number contains beautiful illustrations in color, and photographs of new inventions, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts.

MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 311 BROADWAY.

ASK YOUR Furniture Dealer for the Acme's Spring Bed Co's Sanitary Spring Mattress.

If he cannot show it to you, write to us for catalogue—414, 416, 418 and 420 Forty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. WINCHELL'S TEETHING SYRUP

Is the best medicine for all diseases incident to children. It regulates the bowels; assists dentition; cures diarrhea and dysentery in the worst form; cures colic and sore throat; is a certain preventive of diphtheria; quiets and soothes all pain; invigorates the stomach and bowels; corrects acidity; cures eruptions in the bowels and wind colic; does not fatigue yourself and child with sleepless nights; and it will give your child a pure and healthy system.

Dr. Jaeger's German Worm Cakes destroy worms and remove them from the system. Prepared by Ernest Proprietor Co., Chicago, Ill.

For sale by H. W. Evans.

CLOAKS AT COST!

We offer our entire line of Cloaks, made this season, all the Latest Styles, until all are sold,

AT COST.

If you want a cloak, take advantage of this CLOAK SALE.

IKK ROSENTHAL, One Price Clothing & Dry Goods House.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT BRADEN & FORBE'S FURNITURE ROOMS!

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

Before buying your new bicycle look the field over carefully. The superiority of Victor Bicycles was never so fully demonstrated as at present. Our '94 line will bear the most rigid scrutiny, and we challenge comparison.

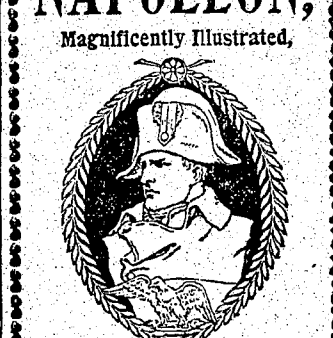
There's but one best---Victor.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

BOSTON. NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO. DETROIT. DENVER.

A NEW LIFE OF NAPOLEON,

Magnificently Illustrated.



will be the chief feature of THE CENTURY

Magazine for 1895. The Century is famous for its great historical series, and never in its history has a greater one been projected than this "Life of Napoleon," written by Prof. William M. Sloane, who has spent many years in preparation for his work. The interest in Napoleon has been recently a phenomenal revival. Thus far no biography of the "man of destiny" has appeared in either English or French that is free from error and attentive to the laws of historical criticism. The Century has secured it—the great, all-round, complete and interesting history of the life of one of the most marvelous of men. No matter how much you already know of Napoleon, you will want to read this—here is the concentration of all the lives and legends. The illustrations will be magnificent—the wealth of The Century's art department will be lavished upon them. New portraits will be printed, great historical paintings reproduced, and modern artists have drawn new scenes of the great scenes of Napoleon's life.

Besides this, The Century will print a powerful novel by Marlon Crawford (beginning in November, 1894, as does the Napoleon Life), a novel by Mrs. Burton Harrison, illustrated articles on "Washington in Lincoln's Time," by Noah Brooks, stories by all the great writers, etc.

THE PRICE: The Century is \$5.00 a year. "No home is complete without it. Whether other magazines you may like, you must have The Century. All agents, dealers, and the publishers take subscriptions. Begin with November, or buy a copy of that issue on any new stand, price 35 cents.

Don't miss the great Christmas number, containing Rudyard Kipling's "First American Story," "A Walking Delegate," THE CENTURY CO., 33 E. 17th St., N. Y.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

The following is the time of the departure of trains from Grayling via Mackinaw Division of M. C. R. R.:

GOING NORTH.

4:00 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:05 P. M.

8:15 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 8:55 A. M.

1:30 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

12:30 A. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 4:05 P. M. Detroit 8:35 P. M.

1:15 P. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 4:05 P. M. Detroit 8:35 P. M.

2:40 P. M. Grayling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:30 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PAS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

GRAND RAPIDS And Indiana Railroad

DIRECT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH. TIME CARD, FEB. 11, 1894.

Leave Mack. City 7:40 a. m.; 1:30 p. m. 9:15 p. m.

Arr. Grand R. pids 1:15 p. m.; 10:35 p. m.; 6:15 a. m.

Kalamazoo 5:28 p. m.; 1:35 a. m.; 8:40 a. m.

Chicago 7:10 a. m.; 11:10 a. m.; 8:40 a. m.

Port Wayne, Richmond, Cincinnati, 6:55 a. m.

7:40 a. m. Train daily except Sunday with Parlor Car to Grand Rapids, 1:10 p. m. Train, daily except Sunday with Sleeping Car to Chicago via Kalamazoo & Mich. Central Ry.

Trains arrive at Mackinaw City from the South at 7:00 a. m., daily except Monday and 3:10 p. m., daily.

For information apply to C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & A.

L. H. ACCARD, Agent, Mackinaw City, Mich.

DEVLIN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.

There are many just as good, but none better. Our terms are lower, though, Send for Catalogue.

THE DAVIS



The Highest Prize

—GIVEN BY THE—

World's Columbian Exposition.

HAS BEEN AWARDED TO THE

Davis Sewing Machine Co.

For its High Grade Family Sewing Machines.

Address: DAVIS SEWING MACHINE CO., DAYTON, OHIO. CHICAGO, ILL.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

County of Crawford.

As a session of the Probate Court of said County, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on the third day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Present, William C. Johnson, Judge of Probate, in the Matter of the Estate of Henry Hill, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Martha Hill, widow of deceased Grayling, on the third day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, it is ordered, That Monday, the seventh day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the Probate office, in the village of Grayling and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; And it is further ordered, that said petition give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford AVALANCHE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of January next.

A true copy. Wm. C. JOHNSON, JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Dec. 8, '94

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE IS THE BEST.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
BRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

THEY CANNOT WRITE.

PROMINENT PEOPLE WHOSE SIGNATURES ARE ILLEGIBLE.

Sample of the Queer Chirography of Bank Officials in Various States—Old-Time Characters Who Handled the Quill with Notable Cinnaminess.

It has been said that bad writing is a sign of genius. If that be true then the woods are full of geniuses. They grow on every American bush, as it were, and, with Hamlet, seem to "Hold it."

A business to write fair, and labor which.

How to forget that learning. There may be method in all this madness of handwriting. Poor chirography may serve to cover a multitude of other sins, and certain unfortunate individuals may have the same excuse to offer as did the Harvard freshman when reminded of his illegible chirography.

"It's all very well to tell me to write better," was the rejoinder, "but if I were to write better, some people would find out how I feel."

But when it comes to queer signatures—which may be taken as a fair sample of one's handwriting—bank officials lead the procession. This rather remarkable signature for instance, is the invention of the Indiana bank cashier, John Mohr, Jr.:

Arkansas' contribution to this chirographical collection comes from the pen of Lloyd Bowers, a bank cashier, and looks like this:

An ordinary individual would take the following as a first-class schoolboy attempt to make the figure "11,000," but the former Vice-President of a New York State bank, H. G. Norton, claims it as his signature:

Canada will not be outstripped when it comes to illegible writing, and in the person of R. J. B. Crombie, manager of a bank, has this to offer:

When it comes to a unique signature Kansas comes forward for the palm. It is necessary, however, to explain that these remarkable characters stand for the name of F. C. Miller, cashier:

This looks like a reminder of an over-turned bucket of ink, but it is in reality the name of Chas. Sumner, cashier of a bank in New Jersey:

This remarkable conglomeration of lines might be taken for a specimen of hieroglyphics or a Chinese puzzle, but it is the name of Ponce de Leon:

A fearless signature represents Texas, and it belongs to the president of a national bank, Tom Randolph by name:

Baby McKee, by the way, has a signature worthy to be given, and in fact outshines some of the efforts of nobility. Here it is:

The Columbus family was evidently a family of poor writers, as Don Diego Columbus could do no better. This is his handwriting:

His son, also Don Diego Columbus, followed in his father's footsteps when he came to writing, for this is what he produced:

Several years ago a prize was offered to one who could decipher this peculiar bit of pen-scrambling. But twenty-five persons out of hundreds of guessers made it out to be that of W. T.

Hazen, who hails from a national bank in Kansas:

This is the rather despicable-looking scrawl of F. S. Watts, bank official in Iowa:

This spiral arrangement is supposed to read, W. D. Henderson, and it comes forward as a specimen of Eastern ingenuity:

It is said to have once been the boast of knights and gentlemen that they could not write—in fact, that it was the sign of a gentleman not to be able to write. Some of the illegible signatures of nobility certainly stand in evidence of this old belief, the following, for example, being the chirographic effort of Bartholomew Columbus:

Fernando Columbus kept up his end of the line with this ornamental contribution:

Pope Leo had a striking way of signing his name, and he did it after this fashion:

Explorers made some unique contributions in this line, the first of the following being the signature of Fernando De Soto, the second that of Vesputi Drake, the third of Amerigo Vesputi:

One would not easily believe Mary Anderson—"our Mary"—guilty of such an unsightly signature, yet this scrawl came from her pen:

These are gubernatorial signatures, the first being perpetrated by Sir Edmund Andros, the second by John Young Brown, the third by Thomas Culpepper:

Some interesting stories are told of illegible signatures, one being about that of Charles Sumner. It is related that he received once a letter as follows from a Miss Smith:

"The Hon. Charles Sumner—Dear Sir: A pamphlet came to me—(I have forgotten his name) with a signature upon it. By the aid of Webster's Unabridged, the Latin and Greek lexicons, and the assistance of my high school teacher I have made it out to be your name. If that is so, and you can do it again, please do it for me, and oblige. Yours very truly, Miss Smith."

And this is the answer which Mr. Sumner graciously returned:

"My Dear Young Friend—I am glad to learn that you have many helps to education. It was my name, I can do it again, and here it is. Yours very truly, Charles Sumner."

The sequel to this incident is that the youth and Mr. Sumner afterward developed a strong friendship, which was broken only by the death of the latter.

Another story is told of Charles Dudley Warner, who was editor of an Eastern paper. It was at the beginning of the civil war, and as he had been attempting to arouse patriotism with his pen he was especially pleased when one of the typesetters came into the office, and, planting himself firmly in front of the editorial desk, said:

"Well, Mr. Warner, I've decided to enlist in the army."

The response was to the effect that he was glad the man felt the call of duty.

"O, it isn't that," said the truthful compositor, "but I'd rather be shot than try to set any more of your copy."

Here is still another story, which says that a Yale student had his examination paper returned by the professor with a note scrawled by the margin. The student twisted his brain in trying to decipher the bit of information, and finally said to the professor:

"I can't quite make out what this is, if you please."

pleasant for me to get a letter from you the other day. Perhaps I should have found it pleasant if I had been able to decipher it. I don't think I mastered anything beyond the date (which I knew) and the signature (which I guessed at). There's a singular and perpetual charm in a letter of yours—it never grows old, it never loses its novelty. One can say to one's self every morning: "There's that letter of Morse's; I haven't read it yet. I think I'll take another shy at it to-day, and maybe I shall be able, in the course of a few years, to make out what he means by those 't's' that look like 'w's' and those 't's' that haven't any eyebrows." Other letters are read and thrown away and forgotten, but yours are kept forever—unread. One of them will last a reasonable man a lifetime. Admiringly yours, T. B. ALDRICH."

COSSACKS ON HORSEBACK.

Only a Few of Them Are Acrobatic Cavalrymen.

The principal exercise in which the Cossacks excel reminded me very much of what I was familiar with at West Point when the boys were free to indulge their taste for gymnastics on horseback. Our cadets—at least a large proportion of every class—are quite as clever with their horses as the average Cossack. I have seen them stand on the horse's back and gallop in that position, vault in and out of the saddle while the horse is galloping, reach down and pick up objects from the ground, leap hurdles with the horse, alight from the animal just before the hurdle is touched, and vaulting into the saddle as the horse clears the obstacle. I have also seen our West Pointers change horses while at full gallop, or one take the other behind him. All these exercises I have seen done, not merely with the saddle but without, and not merely in the riding school but while riding out on the country roads.

These are the exercises in which the Cossack chiefly excels, and it may be added in parenthesis that the horse of the average Cossack resembles in many respects the degenerate beast which the government places at the disposal of the United States Military Academy. The Cossack learns these tricks as a boy, when he is allowed with his mates to ride the horse bare-back to water, and incidentally is encouraged to indulge in every manner of sport on the way. He is encouraged also to persevere in exercises of this kind, and to be prepared to make an exhibition of himself when as a soldier he is garrisoned in towns, where such exercises smack of the circus rather than of the barrack yard. The Cossack is so often pictured in the act of doing daring things with his horse that it has become common to think that all Cossacks are up to this work. As a matter of fact, it is only a small and select portion that keeps up these exercises, and these are embodied in a special section of the regiment, designated "Delights." The Russian regulations of war order the encouragement of these acrobatic cavalrymen, particularly when they indulge in any exercises which may be turned to practical account in war, as, for instance, leaping over an obstacle and firing at the same time, or compelling the horse to stop suddenly and fall to the ground, so that its body may be a breastwork behind which the trooper may shelter himself.—Harper's Magazine.

A Double Refracting Finder.

In the great number of cameras that are manufactured for the use of amateur photographers the ground glass plate at the top of the "finder" has always been more or less a source of trouble and vexation. It was found, under certain conditions of weather, and especially in strong sunlight, that when the operator sought to have clearly defined in the finder the picture to be taken, the image was confused and baffling, and the promptitude of the exposure was often interfered with, at the risk of spoiling the picture. The new double refraction finder provides a steady and effective means of overcoming this difficulty. The usual ground glass is entirely dispensed with, and in its place is a lens on which the image is clearly and steadily reflected by a mirror acting in conjunction with a powerful convex lens. This gives a finder with a greatly increased degree of luminosity, and the operator has no further hesitation or anxiety in the adjustment of his camera. This device is likely to be appreciated by both amateur and professional photographers.

Asiatic Criminals.

The worst features in the Asiatic criminal is his vindictiveness. To plot against the life of one who has done him wrong to compass your fall, who has dishonored wife or daughter, or laid in wait for a son; to shoot a grasping landlord and knock a land agent on the head—these sort of episodes are familiar enough in British annals of crime. But in his thirst for revenge the Asiatic will sacrifice himself, his wife, his child, his unoffending neighbor, if he can only get up a case against a rival. Human life for him has no sanctity. If the native policeman sought to discover a human body in the premises of his deadly foe, with clothes and ornaments, any one may be sacrificed to supply the corpus delicti.—The Saturday Review.

New Frying Pan.

A frying pan constructed on an improved principle has been invented by Inspector Ludbrook, of the Great Western Railway, England. His pan consists of an outer plate of sheet iron, and an inner one of burnished steel, and between the two is a thin layer of asbestos, the advantages claimed for it being that it cannot get overheated and burn the contents; that the fat will not splutter over the sides, and the juices of the meat are retained.

Oh, What a Time.

The discovery was made by a bride in Bloomfield, N. J., on her way to the church that she had on dark shoes instead of white. She insisted on returning to change them. As she was about to re-enter the vehicle, she fell and sprained her ankle. Before the carriage reached the church, a wheel rolled off and the bridal party had a severe shaking up.

Spain's Army and Schools.

Spain spends \$100,000,000 to maintain an army and \$1,000,000 to educate its children.



JOHN BURNS, M. P.
The Great British Labor Leader Who Recently Visited the United States.

AN INDIAN BATTLEFIELD.

How the Place Now Looks Where

A spot that will always have a tragic interest for Americans is the Custer battlefield on the Little Big Horn River, Montana, where Gen. Custer, one of the most chivalrous and daring officers



THE MONUMENT ON THE CUSTER BATTLEFIELD.

which the civil war produced, perished with his whole command in an engagement with the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, June 25, 1876. Of the five companies which Custer led against the Indians not one man escaped, all having been cut to pieces by a body of 2,500 Indian warriors.

The spot where Gen. Custer fell is now marked by a monument. Another spot, where Maj. Reno made a heroic stand, holding out against a superior



HOW RENO'S HILL IS MARKED.

body of Indians until relieved by Gen. Terry, is known as Reno's Hill. Notwithstanding the years that have passed since the battle, the ground is still strewn with the bones and skulls of horses.

The First Stage Coach.

The first stage coach between the two capitals, London and Edinburgh, appears to have been started in 1658. For once a fortnight, and the fare was £4. The time taken to the journey is not accurately known; but between York and London it was four days. This lavish system of communication was not, however, kept up, as, in 1763, the coach ran between London and Edinburgh once a month only, taking a fortnight for the journey.

In the days of stage coaches, people sometimes clubbed together and hired a post chaise for their journey, as being quicker and less expensive, and Scottish newspapers occasionally contained advertisements to the effect that a person about to proceed to London would be glad to hear of a fellow "adventurer" or two bent on the same journey, to share the expense.

In 1745 a heroic effort was made to improve the London and Edinburgh coach. The Edinburgh Stagecoach, for the better accommodation of passengers, will be altered to a New General Two-wheel Glass Coach Machine, being on steel springs, exceeding light, and easy to go in ten days in summer and twelve in winter; to set out the first Tuesday in March, and continue it from Hosen, Eastgate's, the Coach and Horses, in Dean Street, Soho, London; and from John Somerville's, in the Canongate, Edinburgh, &c. Passengers to pay as usual.—Performed if God permits by your dutiful servant, Hosea Eastgate.—Chambers's Journal.

Tried to Escape.

"Now, gentlemen of the jury," remarked the police court prosecutor for the twentieth time, "as further evidence of this defendant's guilt I will call your attention to his attempt to escape after arrest. No innocent man, gentlemen, tries to—"

"I object to such argument," roared the defendant's attorney. "There is not a scintilla of evidence to show that this man ever attempted to escape."

DISCIPLE OF BELLAMY.

Duncan Kars, who is so deeply interested in the founding of a colony at

Beitzhoever, Pa., on the Bellamy theory of socialism, was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, fifty-one years ago. He was boring for oil in West Virginia before the war, entered the United States army at the age of 17, fought throughout the rebellion and left the service a first lieutenant. After the war he returned to the oil business, and at one time he had an income of \$5,000 a day from a single oil well. He was at one time considered worth \$3,000,000, but lost all his money in lighting the Standard Oil Company. In oil regions he is almost as celebrated a character as Coal Oil Johnny, and is known as "Dunc" Kars.

George Du Maurier, widely known as a novelist, who for nearly thirty years has been famous as an artist, is now known the world over as a novelist. His latest serial, "Trilby," has placed him in the front rank of great fiction writers.

George Du Maurier was born in Paris in 1834, and educated in the French capital, in London, Belgium and the Netherlands. Early in life he passed six years in New York City, returning to London in 1855. For many years he has been a regular contributor to Punch, and in that paper some of his most famous caricatures have appeared. Mr. Du Maurier turned his attention to literature only a few years ago. His first novel was entitled "Peter Ibbotson." The artist now is happily married and has several pretty daughters, who are models for many of his pictures.

The Arch-Priest of Cronstadt Works Wonders in Russia.

Of interest is Father Ivan, the Russian miracle worker. He is a well-known figure in his country, and so great is the belief in him, that his benediction is considered a cure for every malady. When the illness of the late Czar was pronounced desperate, Father Ivan, or John, as he is called, was sent for to attend him. This created a sensation throughout Russia.

Father Ivan is archpriest of Cronstadt, and his house is a veritable mecca to pious Russians. Portraits and busts of him are sold by the thousands wherever the faithful of the orthodox church congregate, and whenever he emerges from his house the people fall onto their knees. He receives enormous sums for his services, which he devotes chiefly to the construction and maintenance of shelters and asylums for unemployed working people.

MIRACLE WORKER.

Miss Hettie (not Hattie) Parker, who has met with a serious accident at Lancaster, Pa., became James Buchanan's housekeeper at his Lancaster home about 1834, and remained an honored member of the family circle long after his niece, the lovely Miss Harriet Lane, came to brighten the life of her busy uncle. Mr. Buchanan had a warm regard for "Miss Hettie," as everyone called her. She might do and say what she would, and she sometimes even scolded her famous employer. When Mr. Buchanan died Miss Hettie had been almost forty years in the household. Her house in Lancaster was provided for her by Mr. Buchanan.

Damage to the Parthenon.

Shortly after the recent earthquakes in Greece a commission of experts, composed of native and foreign architects and archaeologists, was appointed to ascertain what amount of damage, if any, had been sustained by the Parthenon during the successive shocks. The commission has now sent in a report to the minister of instruction, in which it states that the building has not suffered in any appreciable degree. At the same time it advises that, as a measure of precaution against future accident, the architraves should be strengthened with iron girders, and that protection should be afforded against rain, and, in particular, against the falling of small stones, which has gone on uninterruptedly since the Acropolis was destroyed by the Venetians.—London Standard.

South American Fishing.

In South American waters mullet are taken in enormous quantities by boats which go out with wire baskets at the bows filled with blazing pine-kilns. For the purpose in view, the craft is so loaded as to bring the gunwale on one side down nearly to a level with the water, and the fish, attracted by the light, jump on board by hundreds.

Miles of Underground Wire.

The amount of wire in the underground conduits of New York City is estimated at 24,000 miles.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets That Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born—Sayings and Doings That Are Odd, Curious, and Laughable—The Week's Humor.

Let Us All Laugh.

He—May I ask, madam, why you spurn my suit? She—Because it is a misfit.—Exchange.

When a woman's face is her fortune, nine times out of ten she will die a pauper.—Falls Creek Herald.

When a man leans toward cremation he may safely be said to have grave doubts.—Buffalo Courier.

Be generous to an officeholder whose office you want. Put yourself in his place.—New Orleans Picayune.

"Got even with my wife." "How?" "Smoked the cigars she gave me in the presence of her curtains."—Detroit Tribune.

Courtesy—When you proposed to Miss Dexter did you get down on your knees? Barclay—No, I couldn't; she was sitting on them.—Truth.

She (severely)—How many more times are you going to ask me to marry you? He (calmly)—How many more times are you going to refuse me?—Truth.

Mabel—"Sunrise in the Alps." Why, it looks about noon time. I wonder where it was painted? Hortense (consulting catalogue)—"Philadelphia."—Life.

Husband of Her—"Do you expect me to marry the whole family?" Father of Her and Seven Others—"Well, you are young, you know."—Detroit Tribune.

A modern philosopher remarks upon it as a wise provision of nature that a man can neither pat himself on the back nor kick himself.—Youth's Companion.

Teacher—"Why didn't your brother come to school to-day, Johnny?" Johnny—"He hurt his foot this mornin' so he couldn't hardly walk." Teacher—"That's a lame excuse."—Boston News.

Bacon—"What are you doing with a picture of a football player planned to your coat?" Egbert—"Oh, yes! My wife pinned that there so as to remind me to have my hair cut."—Yonkers Statesman.

The response of a certain Frenchman to a handsome woman who complained that she had discovered three gray hairs in her head was paradoxical, but pretty. He said, "Madam, so long as the hair can be counted they don't count."—Argonaut.

"Why did you tell the preacher that you never talked shop on Sunday?" said Spaulding to his friend, a coal dealer. "He asked me if I saw the error of my ways," replied the latter.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Too gallant by far, Laura, old maid to her neighbor at dinner.—You eat very little, Mr. Jenkins. Jenkins (flattered, and wishing to return a compliment)—Ah, Miss Laura, to sit by you takes one's appetite away.—Truth.

Tom—What sort of a fellow is Will Norris? Kitty—You know his brother Jack? Tom—No; never met him. Kitty—Oh, well. Will is just as different from him as you can possibly imagine. —Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

Sympathetic friend—I am sorry to hear that your marriage with the rich American heiress is an unhappy one. Is it on account of her disposition? Impetuous foreign prince—Yes; her disposition to handle all her money herself.—Truth.

"I notice," said the tall, pale girl, with the high forehead, "that there is much progress being made now in photographing the stars." "Oh, yes," answered the fluffy girl. "They use them for cigarette pictures."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Well, now," said father Plumpkin, "all this talk about what a farmer ought to raise and ought not to raise is just nonsense. What he wants to do is to raise the hoe often enough and any kind of a crop will do well enough."—Atlanta Journal.

"One of the hardest things I know of," said the young author, "is to get exactly the right word in the right place." "Yes," replied the impecunious friend; "take the signature to a check, for instance."—Washington Star.

The New York Weekly has this little item of news from the suburbs: "Why in the world don't you grease that lawn-mower of yours?" asked a lady of her next-door neighbor's hired man. "Missis told me not to till you had your planer tuned," answered the hired man.

Actress (angrily)—"Did you write that criticism which said my impersonation of 'The Abandoned Wife' was a miserable failure?" Critic—"Yes; yes; you see, you looked so irresistibly beautiful that it was impossible to fancy that any man could abandon you."—New York Weekly.

Buchanan's Famous Housekeeper.

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Sweets in Tobacco.

Molasses, licorice, fig juice, glycerine, and some other substances are used to give sweetness to chewing tobacco, while in some brands salt is also employed and various aromatic essences are used for their flavor.

Good Investment.

The African state railways in Cape Colony and the Orange Free State yielded a dividend of 5 per cent. last year.

HOW SOUND WAVES LOOK.

Some Resemble Daisies, White Hairs, and Bushy Aigles, Show.

People have been hearing a lot about "sound waves" since Edison invented the phonograph, and many have spoken about them as if they rushed through the air gathering volume and breaking against the walls like the waves of Cony Island. The average man would not know a sound wave if he saw one, but if he were told that a big one was coming over a telephone wire he could probably rush to get out of the way as if it threatened to engulf him.

Now, however, the sound wave has at last been photographed, and people can know what it looks like. Here is a picture of one, which closely resembles the tail of a snake. Each sound wave, it appears, is made up of countless wavelets. The wave which made the tail of the snake was a strain of music sung into a phonograph specially arranged for the purpose. It represents the voice of a Mrs. Hughes when singing her "middle notes with great intensity."

If the middle notes made the tail of a snake, it might be asked what the top or bottom notes would be. This was tried, and equally remarkable results were achieved, the pictures of which were recently published in the Medical Record. One of the most peculiar of these illustrations took the



THE SOUND WAVE'S SERPENT FORM.

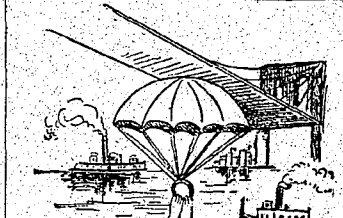
form of a daisy, with a well-defined center, and the leaves of the flower spreading symmetrically on every side. This was produced by extremely low notes, very softly-sounded, "some of them by A in the first space of the bass clef."

Sometimes geometrical forms were produced by the highest notes of the voice and some of the lowest, but all differed. One took the form of a tree, another looked like a bunch of seaweed, while a third bore a strong resemblance to a man slipping on a banana peel. The most melancholy tones produced the most erratic forms. These sharply sung were well defined.

JUMPED OFF BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

This Man Made the Leap with a Big Strong Parachute.

The danger of getting arrested on the Brooklyn bridge was braved last Tuesday by a beardless boy with a parachute in search of a job as a freak who jumped off and sailed down to the water. He had arranged with



MEMBER IN HIS DESCENT.

some friends to pick him up, and they did it. His name was Ambrose Menier. The young man made his jump at 6:30 a. m., from the middle of the bridge. All the preceding night he had spent with a press agent, who drove him out on the bridge in a cab. When the middle of the span was reached the driver pulled up his horse, got down and began to fumble with the reins, to divert suspicion while the man arranged his parachute. No policeman "got on," and down he sailed.

The cold water made him forget his lines, and one of the men in the waiting rowboat leaned over and cried: "Tall, blast it, yell!" He yelled with a series of shrieks which made the people on the passing ferry boats think a shark had hold of him. When enough yelling had been done to attract notice the man was pulled into the boat and the oarsman made for the foot of Pine street.

Damage to the Parthenon.

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In South American waters mullet are taken in enormous quantities by boats which go out with wire baskets at the bows filled with blazing pine-kilns. For the purpose in view, the craft is so loaded as to bring the gunwale on one side down nearly to a level with the water, and the fish, attracted by the light, jump on board by hundreds.

Miles of Underground Wire.

The amount of wire in the underground conduits of New York City is estimated at 24,000 miles.

AROUND THE EARTH

OCCURRENCES THEREIN FOR A WEEK.

JAMES G. FAIR IS DEAD

WAS ONE OF THE FAMOUS BONANZA KINGS.

Fearful Catastrophe in an Oregon Town—Deserved Fate of a Murderous Slout—Looking Toward Peace in the Orient—Rebellious Brazilians.

Death of Ex-Senator Fair.

Ex-Senator James G. Fair, the bonanza millionaire, died of asthma at 11:45 on Friday night at the Lick House in San Francisco. James Graham Fair was an Irishman by birth, and first saw the light of day near Bonanza, Ore., on Dec. 1, 1831. He received a business education in Chicago. In 1849 he followed the trail of the gold seekers of California, and, after mining till 1860, he removed to Nevada, where by fortunate speculations in mines he amassed a fortune estimated at \$500,000. He formed a partnership with Flood, Mackay, and O'Brien, and the firm developed many rich mines and became known as the bonanza kings. Mr. Fair was elected as Senator from Nevada in the United States Senate in 1881, and served one term. His record in that body, however, was not especially eventful except for his persistence in the case of the free coinage and remonetization of silver. He was largely interested in the development of manufactures on the Pacific coast.

FORTY-ONE PEOPLE PERISH

Terrible Holocaust in Silver Lake, a Little Oregon Village.

At Silver Lake, Lake County, Ore., while a large party was attending holiday festivities, a lamp exploded and set fire to the building. Forty-one persons were burned to death and fifteen injured. A large crowd had assembled in Christmas Brothers' hall to attend the festival. While the merriment was at its height some one climbed on a bench, from which point he expected to get a better view of what was going on. In doing so his head struck a lamp hanging from the ceiling, overturning it. The oil immediately caught fire and everything in the room being dry and of an inflammable nature the room was soon a mass of flames. Some one shouted: "Shut the door and keep quiet; it can be put out." By this time the confusion was so great that people began scrambling in the darkness to reach the door. Women and children were trampled under foot, and as there was only one exit to the hall and the fire being between the majority of the crowd and the door many rushed headlong into the flames. Silver Lake is a village of about 100 inhabitants, and is 150 miles from the nearest telegraph office.

MR. FOSTER STARTS FOR TOKIO.

Has Been Invited by China to Help Arrange Terms of Peace.

John W. Foster, who has been invited by the Chinese Government to help arrange terms of peace with Japan, left Washington Saturday for Japan. Mr. Foster has not yet been officially advised of the appointment of the Chinese plenipotentiaries, nor when they will leave Peking to meet him at Tokio. So far from his appointment being a hindrance to the progress of negotiations between China and Japan, as was feared in some quarters, it is said that it will doubtless result in hastening them. Notwithstanding the distance from Washington to Tokio, Mr. Foster will be enabled to reach Tokio at an earlier date than the Chinese envoys can possibly arrive there from Peking. Mr. Foster expects to be able to return to the United States in the spring.

BRAZIL AGAIN IN FLOUNT.

Adherents of Peixoto May Attempt to Overthrow President Moraes.

It is reported that Rio Janeiro is in a state of panic. President Moraes, it is said, has learned that the army is devoted to ex-President Peixoto, and that the principal officers have refused to assume command and take the field in his projected expedition to Rio Grande do Sul. More than 200 of the rebellious officers have been arrested and are imprisoned under heavy guard. Extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent their deliverance. President Moraes fears, Peixoto, and would order his arrest but for the certainty that such a course would precipitate a conflict. Already mobs have gathered on the streets, and "Death to Moraes," Peixoto's health is in a very alarming state.

JUDGES REFUSE PASSES.

Annals on the Lake Erie and Western Returned to the Company.

Several days ago the judges of the Superior, Circuit and Criminal Courts at Indianapolis received passes over the Lake Erie and Western Railroad from General Solicitor Hackwood, of that company, the passes being good over all the company's lines in Indiana until Dec. 31, 1895. The judges held a conference and each addressed a letter to the attorney returning the passes and declining to accept them. They said that they were judicial officers, and while the company did not issue the passes with a view to influence their acts, they believed that the dictates of sound policy required them to return the passes.

Embezzler Gives Himself Up.

George A. Pearce, formerly of Mobile, but now of Abilene, Texas, surrendered to Sheriff Dorian, at Mobile, Ala. He is charged with embezzling \$104,000 of the funds of the Planters' and Merchants' Insurance Company. The indictment was found against Pearce in 1889, and since that time he has been eluding arrest. His bondsmen secured his release on bail.

Dalton Gang Is Suspected.

The court house of Payne County, O. T., was burned. It is believed that the Dalton gang burned the house to save "Arkansas Tom," who was under indictment for a criminal offense, bearing on "Tom's" case were destroyed.

Price of Hard Coal Unchanged.

At New York authorities have decided to limit their production in January to 45 per cent. of their capacity.

Frank Davis Killed by a Pet Deer.

Frank Davis, a miller of Fort Jackson, N. Y., was killed by his pet deer. He left his house to feed his animal, and in his fall he struck his brother started out to look for him. He met the deer with his nose covered with blood, and later found the missing man dead, having been gored and trampled to death.

China Wants to End the War.

Minister Denby cabled the State Department that the Chinese Government has appointed two peace commissioners, Chang Yin Huan and Fiao, who will proceed at once on their mission from Peking to the Japanese capital.

HARVEST FOR BLACKMAILERS.

Take Advantage of Lexow Investigation to Bully Officers.

The wholesale terror in which New Yorkers hold the Lexow Committee is the capital stock of a new kind of blackmail. Some persons are threatened with accusation before the committee, while others are to get subpoenas as witnesses if they refuse to pay. Nor are the police escaping. When the subpoenaed officers toward the traveling expenses of Katie Schubert and Mrs. Thuro, others who know the damaging facts are inspired to ask for free transportation or its equivalent in coin. A police captain told a reporter that he had been bullied or threatened by more than twenty keepers of disorderly houses. The women told him he refused to pay them money they would go to John W. Goff and the Lexow Committee and accuse him of receiving bribes in return for protection. The captain said the practice was becoming general, and that he had a number of fellow sufferers.

KILLED IN A RACE WAR.

Whites and Blacks Lined Up for Battle Near Quitman, Ga.

Near Quitman, Ga., the lives of seven negroes have been taken in revenge for that of one white man, and unless all signs fail utterly many lives more are in jeopardy. Two hundred negroes were between 400 and 500 men in all, every man being heavily armed, and each body about equal in numerical strength to the other, separated by less than a mile of country, and liable to clash any minute. The spectacle presented in Brooks County Sunday night, the bodies of men made up of stern, determined white men, bent on revenge for the brutal murder of one of the best citizens of that county, the other is made up of negroes, terror-stricken and fearful lest they or their families be the victims of the same fate as has already befallen seven of their number, and ready to defend themselves from such fate as well as they are able.

CARNEGIE WAGES CUT.

Many Thousands Men at Homestead and Braddock Will Suffer.

Notices were posted Friday at the Homestead and Braddock works of the Carnegie Steel Company announcing that the new scale of wages for next year was ready for the inspection of the workmen. Five thousand men are affected, and there is a cut in wages all around except in those of laborers. Their pay is now so low that it is almost unbearable. The scale for the Carnegie Steel Company, at Braddock, right across the river from Homestead, will also be readjusted by the company. The wages of the 5,000 men at the Edgar Thomson plant will be reduced. The heaviest cuts are on skilled labor, which began assembling in the company's ranks. Women and children were trampled under foot, and as there was only one exit to the hall and the fire being between the majority of the crowd and the door many rushed headlong into the flames. Silver Lake is a village of about 100 inhabitants, and is 150 miles from the nearest telegraph office.

SULTAN BARS HIM OUT.

Says Jewett May Not Investigate Armenian Troubles.

The Sultan Monday evening made a final reply to the application of United States Minister Terrell, at Constantinople, for permission to have Consul Jewett make an independent inquiry into the Armenian troubles. The Sultan positively declined to allow the Consul to accompany the commission. This refusal was not unexpected at Washington. The reluctance of the Turkish Government to accede to the request is accounted for by the formidable proportions to which the agitation in the United States in favor of intervention on behalf of the Armenians in Turkey has attained.

BOLD FEMALE BURGLAR.

Mrs. Rietke Pike Completely Loots a House Near Denver.

Mrs. Rietke Pike is under arrest in Denver on a charge of burglary, and she admits her guilt. She made repeated visits to the house of Mrs. James R. Ives, sister of Mayor Booth, of Highlands, in the absence of the family, first entering through a window and afterwards by means of a key, and looted the place of all portable articles of value. She then plundered the residence of Mrs. Bertha K. Shaw, a wealthy friend with whom she was staying, and packed it in trunks which she then sent to the depot.

Flushed with Victory.

The Japanese Parliament Opened by Commission. The speech from the throne briefly referred to the victories achieved by the Japanese troops in every engagement, and says they are steadily pressing forward in the enemy's territory.

More than 200 of the rebellious officers have been arrested and are imprisoned under heavy guard. Extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent their deliverance. President Moraes fears, Peixoto, and would order his arrest but for the certainty that such a course would precipitate a conflict. Already mobs have gathered on the streets, and "Death to Moraes," Peixoto's health is in a very alarming state.

Disastrous Fire in Cleveland.

At Cleveland fire broke out in the new four-story brick hotel, owned by the Doan and McGowan, and the fire spread so quickly that the loss of the building is \$300,000. The occupants, the K. D. Box Company, lost \$140,000 and \$87,000, respectively. The old wooden Empire Hotel, across Water street, caught fire and burned down, losing \$100,000, and the cable railroad waiting-room adjacent to it, worth \$1,000, was also consumed.

Storm on the Channel.

The telegraph lines in the northern part of Great Britain are down and the full amount of damage by the storm is not known. It is estimated, however, that from 50 to 100 persons lost their lives in various manners, during the progress of the gale.

Poston in the Tolls.

Robert S. Poston and Hattie G. Patch, who more than a year ago swindled the Chicago commission firm of McCoy & Underwood out of nearly \$16,000, were arrested by Detective Dave Elliott.

Fought for Their Girl.

Thomas Washington and James Harvey, of Donaldsonville, Ind., quarreled over a young woman. Washington struck Harvey on the head with a brick, crushing his skull, fatally injuring him.

Cruel to the Goat.

Fluke and Love, the advertising balloonists, were rearrested at Valparaiso, Ind., for cruelty to animals in sending up goats in a balloon to come down by parachute.

Only Two Lynched.

Late advices from Brooks County, Ga., are to the effect that only two negroes were killed in the rioting there, instead of seven as at first reported.

Tourists Will Regret This.

Two tottering chimneys, the carved lion that stood guard at the stairway descend-

ING TO THE LOWER FLOOR, CHARRED TIMBERS

and ashes are all that remains of the Cliff House at San Francisco. The remainder is reminiscent for the Cliff House is a thing of the past. A main dollar structure of steel and stone will be erected on its site. Fire destroyed everything except a few souvenirs, the mirrors and easily movable furniture, the silverware, choice vintages and liquors and a part of the bar fixtures. The fire was a hidden one between the ceiling and walls. It started from a defective flue, and when the flames found a vent there was a rush and a roar of fire that could not be controlled.

VICTORY FOR LEXOW.

Ex-Police Captain Stephenson Sentenced to Sing Sing Prison.

The Lexow Committee, scorned, laughed at and considered a huge joke when it first began its work, has secured its greatest victory in the New York criminal courts. Police Captain John L. Stephenson has been sentenced to three years and nine months in the penitentiary at Sing Sing and to pay a fine of \$1,000. The laughter that first greeted the Lexow Committee has long ago passed away, and today marks an epoch in the history of its labors nevertheless. It is the consummation of its first great case, and now no one can doubt that an almost endless number of convictions, with their accompanying sentences, will follow. The reform movement has gained full headway and will sweep everything before it. The last hope of the corrupt police has gone, and they know, one and all, what they have to expect. It will also make the work of the committee easier. There already have been some confessions and it cannot be doubted that many more are to come. It is likely to be a race to see who can tell all he knows first, and in that the victory is greater and more far-reaching than would appear from the mere statement that Stephenson has been sentenced. Capt. Stephenson was about the first man of any consequence to go down in the Lexow net, and when he was turned over to the Court of Oyer and Terminer and found guilty by a jury there was a quaking all along the line.

RATIONS A HINDRANCE.

Serve to Keep Lo from Becoming Self-Supporting.

General complaint against the issuance of Government rations to Indians is made in the annual reports of the agents. Lieutenant Mercer, of the La Pointe, Wis. Agency, writes that the rationing practice as a most potent factor in retarding the development of Indians, and Captain P. H. Ray, of the Shoshone Agency in Wyoming, says: "They will never become self-supporting as long as the Government gives them a semblance of support; neither can they begin to accumulate property so long as the supply of the necessities of life is solely in the hands of white traders." Another factor in retarding development complained of by Capt. Ray is the domination of the chiefs who have been allowed to dictate to agents as to the issue of annuities and affairs of the agency, thereby fostering and perpetuating the influence required in war. They have been allowed to levy a tax on their own people for farming and grazing privileges, and have collected tribute from owners of trespassing stock, the money being spent in feasting and idle dissipation. The removal of such troublesome chiefs is recommended.

GEORGIA WAR IS OVER.

Troops Ordered to the Scene Find Everything Quiet.

The trouble in Brooks County, Ga., is over. The Valdosta Videttes were ordered out by the Governor. Captain Caffrey, Lieutenant Peoples, Dr. Bass and Sheriff Thresher at once visited the scene of the trouble. They found peace restored and the citizens assured that there would be no more trouble. The killing of the negroes was entirely uncalled for. They were killed because they were supposed to know the whereabouts of Waverly Pike, whose crime was the original cause of the trouble. Good citizens of the county will do their utmost to bring to justice the men who are responsible for the trouble.

FAMOUS HOUSE DESTROYED.

One of the Great Resorts Near San Francisco Wiped Out by Fire.

The Cliff House, located about seven miles out of San Francisco, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night, entailing a loss of \$200,000. The Cliff House had a world-wide reputation, as it overlooked the sea rocks and was part of the possessions of Adolph Sutro. The buildings were frame structures and were used as restaurants, saloons and curio shops. In addition, there were wide balconies from which the sea could be viewed. The new salt-water baths, capable of holding 20,000 people, were not burned.

Barred Out of Maryland.

As a result of Justice Harlan's recent decision sustaining the Massachusetts law pertaining to the sale of oleomargarine, Armour & Company, the largest dealer in butterine in the State, have decided to discontinue handling the article in Maryland.

Cause of Depression.

Dun's Review of Trade says gold exports and uncertainty about financial legislation are depressing trade everywhere.

Francis II. Dead.

Francis II., the late King of Naples, died Thursday at Arco, in the Austrian Tyrol.

New Departure in Train Robbing.

Two trains were held up in the limits of Sioux City, Iowa, by four men, and the passengers relieved of money and jewelry.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75 to \$4.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.40 to \$2.60; corn, No. 2, 45¢ to 46¢; oats, No. 2, 29¢ to 30¢; rye, No. 2, 48¢ to 50¢; butter, choice creamery, 23¢ to 24¢; eggs, fresh, 18¢ to 19¢; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 55¢ to 60¢.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.40 to \$3.75; hogs, choice light, \$3.25 to \$3.50; common to prime, \$2.75 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, 62¢ to 63¢; corn, No. 1 white, 49¢ to 50¢; No. 2 white, 33¢ to 34¢.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.40 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 61¢ to 62¢; corn, No. 2, 43¢ to 44¢; oats, No. 2, 29¢ to 30¢; rye, No. 2, 48¢ to 50¢.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$3.75; hogs, \$3.40 to \$3.75; corn, No. 2 mixed, 43¢ to 44¢; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32¢ to 33¢; rye, No. 2, 44¢ to 45¢.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.40 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 62¢ to 63¢; corn, No. 2, 43¢ to 44¢; oats, No. 2, 29¢ to 30¢; rye, No. 2, 48¢ to 50¢.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 54¢ to 55¢; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¢ to 41¢; No. 2 white, 33¢ to 34¢; No. 2 yellow, 35¢ to 36¢; No. 2 white, 33¢ to 34¢; No. 2 yellow, 35¢ to 36¢; No. 2 white, 33¢ to 34¢; No. 2 yellow, 35¢ to 36¢.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 58¢ to 59¢; corn, No. 3, 41¢ to 42¢; oats, No. 2 white, 31¢ to 32¢; barley, No. 2, 53¢ to 54¢; rye, No. 1, 49¢ to 50¢; pork, mess, \$11.25 to \$11.75.
New York—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$3.75; hogs, \$3.40 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 62¢ to 63¢; corn, No. 2, 43¢ to 44¢; oats, white, 33¢ to 34¢; No. 2, 32¢ to 33¢; Western, 38¢ to 41¢; butter, creamery, 22¢ to 24¢; eggs, Western, 18¢ to 19¢.

EMBERS.

Still the embers glow.

Though the fire is faint and low,
Though the frost is on the pane,
And the year is on the wane,
Still the embers glow.

In the pine wood deep.

Where the shadows are asleep,
Where the storm complains at night,
And the winter drifts are white,
In the pine wood deep.

Stands the Christmas tree.

Waiting for the children's glee;
Waiting for the mother's hand,
And the joyous household band,
Stands the Christmas tree.

In the shops so bright.

Stuffs with rainbow hues of light,
Costly, carved, rich, and rare,
Curious gifts beyond compare,
Bloom untouched by blight,
Catch the eye and lure the heart,
Weaving spells with mystic art.
In the shops so bright.

Life is glad and gay.

Set to dancing time of holiday,
Home and hearth o'erflow with cheer,
Love enfolds its near and dear,
Life is glad and gay.

Yes, the embers glow!

Though the fire is faint and low,
Though the frost is on the pane,
And the year is on the wane,
Yet the embers glow.

—Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Bazar.

Big Jean's Love Affair.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

Mr. Bronson, of Boston, was not well, and he and his daughter were spending the winter at their cottage by Lake Brule, in the Adirondacks. To-night, Christmas Eve, Miss Dorothy Bronson was having a Christmas tree.

Her only neighbors were the Canadians.

Her only neighbors were the Canadians, whose huts straggled along the lake shore, now, in the winter time, seeming lost among great drifts and snow-weighted evergreens. This evening, at Miss Bronson's invitation, each shanty had poured out a host of swarthy children—well-behaved, grave little creatures, whose manners hardly needed the oversight of the older people that came with them. When the tree was ablaze with its tinsel and candles, they stood with brown hands pressed to their sides, black eyes staring, and lips tightly shut. Not an exclamation—not a word perhaps they thought this glimpse of fairyland would wake at the first sound of a fiddle. "I want the older ones to stay and dance a little," said Miss Dorothy, in her best French. "There is a fiddler."

So, when the candles and nuts and oranges had all been distributed.

So, when the candles and nuts and oranges had all been distributed, old Pierre Arneau came in with his fiddle; the tree was moved to one side, and the larger boys and girls stood up for a quadrille. They danced quietly and very correctly; indeed, the only person that Pierre, who called off as well as played, had to instruct, was the hostess herself.

The next dance there was less gravity; the next, still less. Miss Dorothy was just congratulating herself on the fact that all were having a good time, when she noticed that some one was in the corner behind the Christmas tree. It proved to be a tall, stalwart youth. She dragged him forth.

"Oh, Jean Brusoe," cried one of the boys, "you can not hide yourself behind a little bush like that. Come and dance!"

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Jean drew off his boots, and then

going to a broad shelf which stood out several feet from the wall, pulled down his blanket. The best places on the floor were taken, and he had to stretch his long legs at some distance from the fire. His brothers and sisters did not think it necessary to be very considerate of Jean—he was so good-natured and stupid. When he was a small child there had been two big boys, when the potatoes rotted, the buckwheat blasted, and there was no snow for lumbering. Then the Brusoe family had lived on horse-feed; the mother became haggard, and the older children too; but Jean felt the hardships most and grew up hollow-eyed, slow and clumsy.

Miss Bronson must have been interested in her guests, for after the last one had gone she felt like talking them over with some one; but her father was asleep. She went up stairs to her own bed-room, her thoughts still busy with the people whose acquaintance she had just made. She was struck by their vigor and simplicity. They seemed to have absorbed the vitality and wholesome vim of the evergreen forests, which they lived surrounded with the same forest's tranquillity. Moreover, it was the good fortune of these Canadians to have preserved something of the Old-World Frenchman's vivacity and social traits, while they acquired astubborn hardihood sprung of their American transplanting. They had the advantage over the dwellers in cities. In her enthusiasm she believed she would like to become one of them; exchanging for their single cares the questions, religious and social, which of late years had been troubling her. But perhaps they would be unwilling to receive her. She remembered several occasions when they watched her very critically.

On the morning following, Miss Dorothy's party Jean went to the cottage of Pierre Arneau. The little old fiddler was also a cobbler; but to-day his leather apron was put aside.

"Good Christmas to you, Jean Baptiste Brusoe!" he cried, as the lad came in. "You and I are up early; we were not jiggling as much as the others last night. Did not our girls look well? If all those in the city are as pale as mine, she they are truly to be pitied."

"Yes—she is pale," assented Jean, slowly. "But do you not think she is better than the girls at Lake Brule—in some ways? She is so quiet—and so clean."

"Perhaps so," said the cobbler; "yet they say she is thirty years old, and she is not married. That, you know, speaks ill for her. But Jean, I've been thinking of you. Why do you not ask some good girl to be your woman, and then settle down? You are old enough and big enough to have a home of your own. Don't be bashful! It is happiness—to work hard, to have a family; no time to be sad. We are not like the Irish and the Yankees, who let their old people go to the poorhouse. There is no worry about old age if we have children. See old man Bonnat—for ten years he has done nothing but fish and smoke and sit by the fire; his sons take care of him, and he laughs more than he cries. Life is good when a man settles down. Now, there is my Delphine—she is not bad looking. The girls know you are steady, and they think of that, though they may like to laugh with that chattering Antoine Latour. Think it over, Jean. I should be glad to have you as a son-in-law."

Before Jean left he said he would think it over.

The cobbler, expecting him back in the evening, told his black-eyed Delphine to put on shoes and stockings (even in winter the young women, while in the house, did not wear these luxuries) and to keep herself tidy. But Jean did not come.

"He may like some other one better," thought Pierre, sadly, "though no girl in the settlement has been more neighborly to him than Delphine. I know she likes him."

However, as the winter wore on Jean did make some calls, but not at the cobbler's shanty. He got into the habit of stopping at the back door of the cottage to ask if he could not do something for Mr. Bronson. And sometimes Jean was asked into the big sitting-room, where an open fire was burning, and where he saw Miss Bronson.

She thought this tall, simple fellow, with his shock of black hair and mild, deep-set eyes, was an interesting type of the Canadian woodsman, and she observed him as well as his bashfulness would permit. She was very friendly.

Jean, at the same time, was watching, comparing her with the young women about Lake Brule. Decidedly she was not as pretty and healthy looking, nor as strong to bring in wood and carry water from the lake. It was very necessary that a wife should be able to do these things, and Jean decided that her apparent lack in this respect was the reason no man